Sunday Edition

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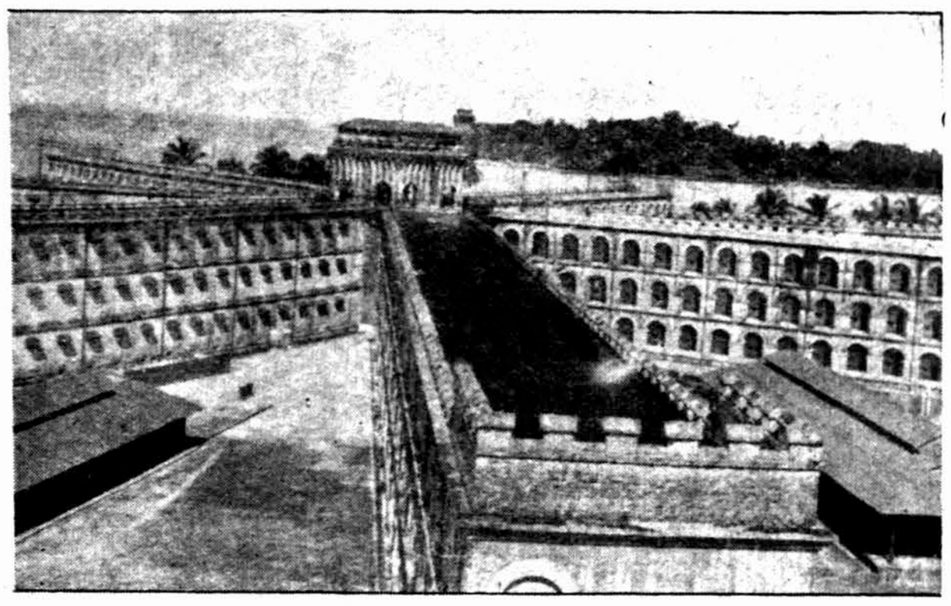
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

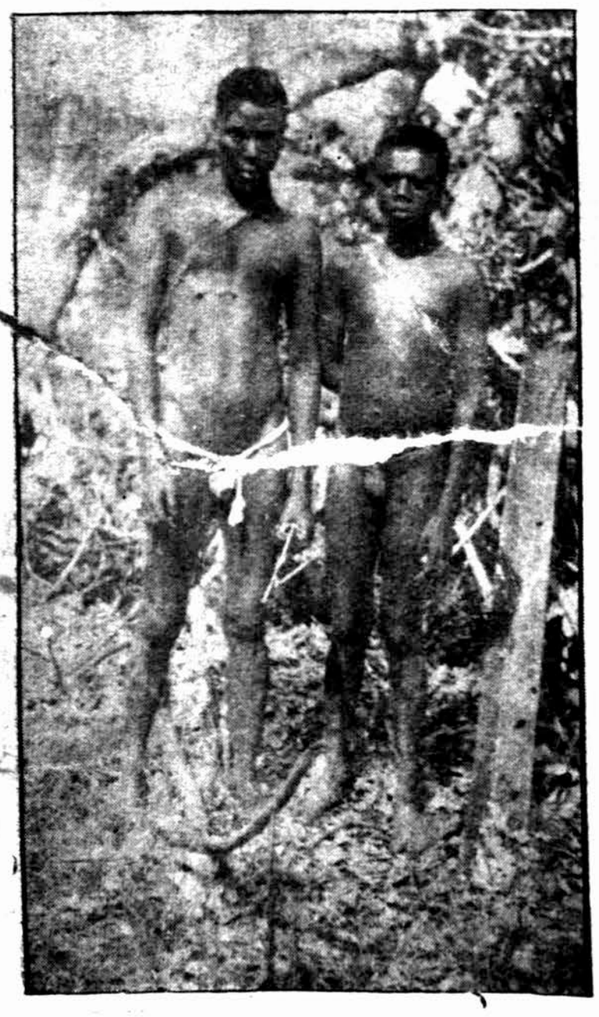
HIS HEART AT HER FEET

—E. A. Chary.

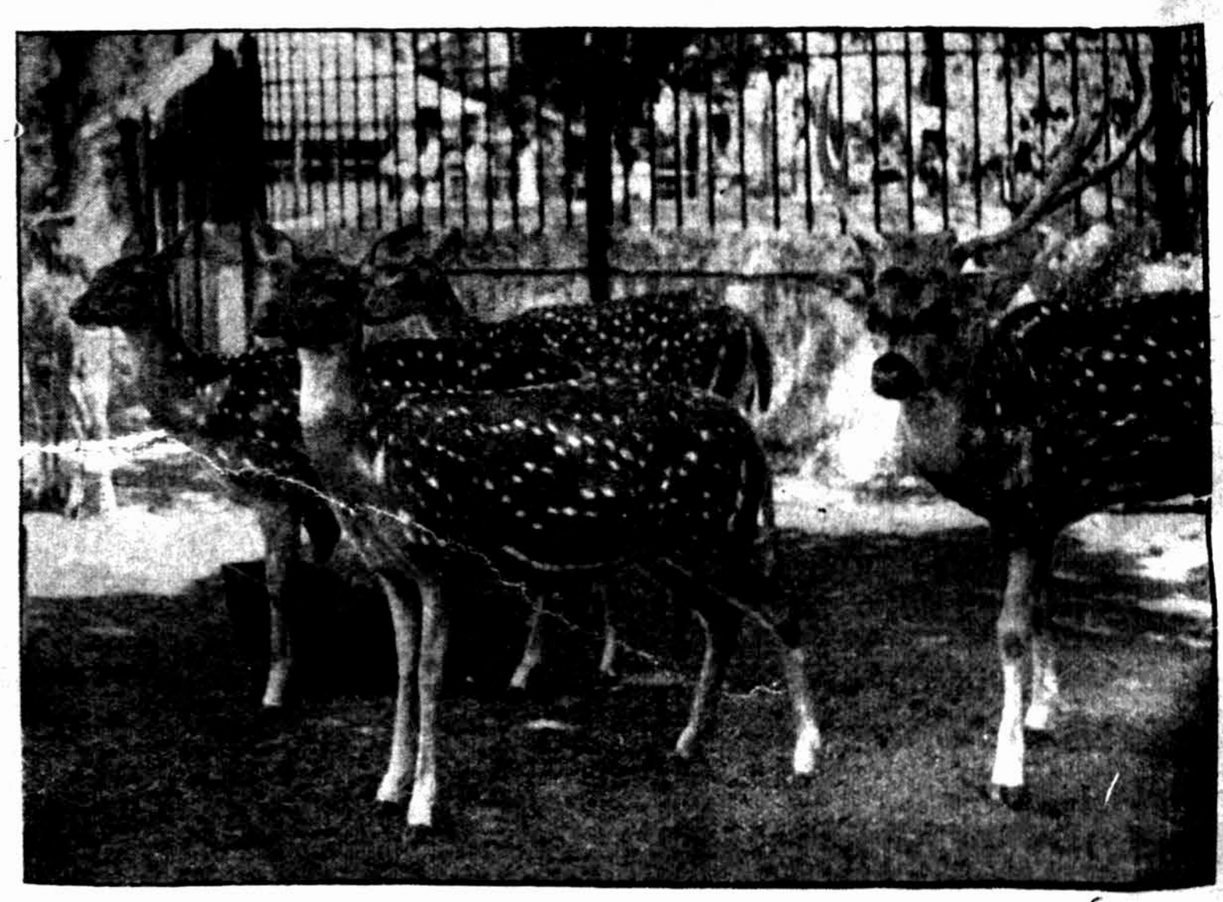


The famous Cellular Jail of Andamans, containing 800 cells, where political as well as non-political prisoners are lodged.

Averdeen, the main bazar of Andamans, where the buildings are entirely of wood instead of bricks and mortar.

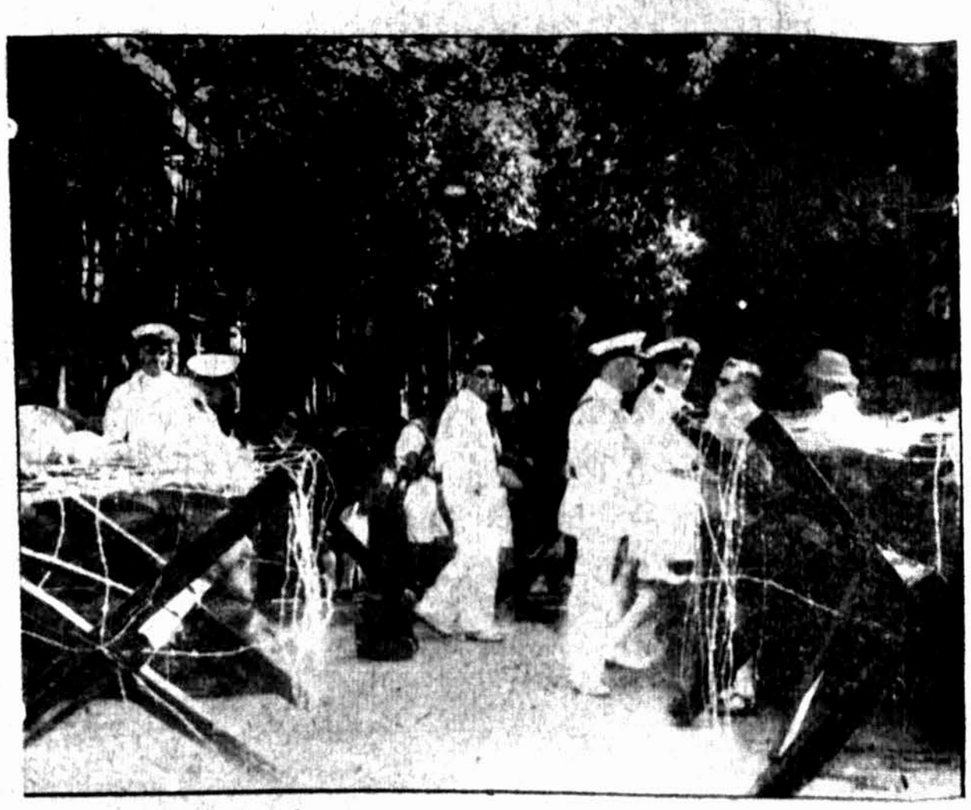


Aboriginals of the Andamans who go naked and are experts in archery.



Spotted Deer in Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

Sir John Anderson, ex-Governor of Bengal and now British Minister of Civil Defence, at his desk at the Home Office.



British and French troops on guard behind barricades at Shameen during Japanese occupation of Canton.

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 4, 1938.

Some Impressions

The Author, Who Has Just Returned From A European Tour, Considers Himself Now Qualified To Write A Book—On India!

By Prof. N. R. MALKANI

ON MY RETURN from Europe I am being asked what I gained by such a short visit. Most friends look at me and find hardly a visible change. My little son thinks my skin is no fairer nor my hair blacker than before. My weight is almost the same and my appearance, except for a straightened wrinkle or two exactly the same. I feel a wee bit more active and a lot more fussy about things, but I am told it is a temporary phase and I shall soon settle down to an even course of life.

It always happens so. I did not go to Europe as a student of a special subject or to attend a special function. And the whole trip appears too expensive for the advantages gained. The visit to Museums and great monuments reaches saturation point far too quickly. Short stays in hotels, or pensions or private apartments or even with families that take lodgers get you good food and comfort with some gossip.

Knowing Oneself

But it is difficult to know and understand half a dozen great nations in half a dozen months when you are not exactly a linguist, and appear and vanish like a tourist in haste. Talking personally, I believe I neither wasted my time nor money and tried to learn much and quickly. It was mentally invigorating to me but dissatisfying as to results. Several Europeans visit India for a month during the cold weather and return to write books on India and we know their value. It is inevitable.

But I believe if I now undertook to write a book on India I could do to it some justice. If an American wrote a book on America, on his return from India, he too would do better in that line. A good picture must have light and shade, a fore-ground and back-ground, a central figure and those around it. To compare and contrast is the method of creating interest and the way to a better understanding. 'Know thyself' is a very wise saying but it is when you see, hear, feel for others that you know anything about yourself. A foreign tour gives you some freedom of mind and when you return home you know what is true or false about it more clearly.

Teeth And Feet

And even a short stay in Europe convinced me that we Indians are personally a very clean people—cleaner than the European of the same class For instance our teeth are whiter, cleaner and stronger than that of the European. We do not smoke, drink or eat meat as much as he does. We finish our meal with a wash and a rinse; he with a smoke. It is bad manners to pick your teeth before others and unusual to do so at all The tooth brush is a poor rival of the fresh twig that we use. In Europe if and when you see a fair set of teeth take it to be a false set prepared by the dentist. Once an American lady proudly asserted to me, "But we have the finest dentists in the world". I inquired, "Is that because you have the finest teeth"?

In India we understand the hygiene of the feet and wear light, open foot-wear that allow the fingers to grow like "the petals of a lotus" The feet are kept clean and look dainty. I would rather not stand near when a European is removing his footwear and his socks. There is a smell that is unforgettable and the sight is not that of a "lotus feet". He would much rather show you his calf than his feet and with reason. And the ladies' foot-wear with top heels does not contribute much to the health of the feet.

Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, M. L. A.

(Pencil-Sketch by Syt. Y. K. Shukla, Artist).

Insanitary Habit

But nothing is less understandable to me than the use or misuse of water in Europe. You have there the wash-basin, the bathing-tub and the commode with cold and hot water flow. And yet the way these are used appears to an Indian both insanitary and unaesthetic. You wash, soap, rinse in the basin after plugging it. You wash in the washings and do not mind it. The use of the tub is less frequent and equally ununderstandable.

England seems to have learnt but two things from India—eating curry and taking a frequent bath. The curry is generally half spice taken with under-cooked rice; the bath is not yet daily and only a tub bath. On the continent the bath is both more expensive and rarer. The shower bath is taking a long time in coming. And so the skin of an average European is not only too white (or red), too patchy, but also coarser than that of an Indian. The soft, clean, glossy skin of the Bengalee or the Madrasee is not less so because it looks dark.

The Indian lives less on food than on sun, air and water. If he had good food and an assured supply of pure water he would have a healthy body with a healthy skin. But obviously he needs no delicate perfumes to make his person less disagreeable in close proximity—as does the European.

(Continued on page 49)

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY:

A despotism may almost be defined as a tired democracy. As fatigue falls on a community, the citizens are less inclined for that eternal vigilance, which has truly been called the price of liberty, and they prefer to arm only one single individual to watch the city while they sleep.

—G. K. CHESTERTON.

Horrors Of The Inquisition

Downfall Of Spain Brought About By Its Stranglehold On Free Thaughts

Principle Of Heresy Hunt Still Survives In New Forms

IT is some years now since the last activities of the Inquisition flickered out in Tuscany and the Papal States, but the theory and principle of the Holy Office still exists, observes Mr. A. G. Macdonell, writing in "John O'London's Weekly." The basis of it is the right of the Pope to punish all baptized Christians, whether Catholic or Protestant, for heresy, and the claim to the right has never been abandoned. The great Lord Acton wrote of the Inquisition: "It is peculiarly the weapon and peculiarly the work of the Popes. No other institution, no doctrine, no ceremony is so distinctly the individual creation of the Papacy, except the Dispensing Power. It is the principal thing with which the Papacy is identified, and by which it must be judged. The principle of the Inquisition is the Pope's sovereign power over life and death." And Lord Acton goes on to coin a neat phrase when he writes that "a man's opinion of the Papacy is regulated and determined by his opinion about religious assassination."

SCHOLAR AND HUMANIST.

This is the institution which Professor G. G. Coulton examines in his 'Inquisition and Liberty' (Heinemann, 15s.), and it is only necessary to mention the author's name to imply that the book is an important work of scholarship, learning, and labour. But it is more. It is a sociological book as well. For Dr. Coulton examines the working of the Holy Office from the point of view of the man in the street, so to speak, rather than from the rarefied heights of Canon Law. He is concerned with its effect upon the lives of the people and, in order to estimate and appreciate this effect, he must understand the lives of the people as closely as is possible after so long an interval.

Dr. Coulton begins with the growth of Nonconformity in the eleventh century, when the world was staggering out of the chaos of the Dark Ages. As society slowly revived after so much suffering, so many wars, so many pestilences and famines, men began to think for themselves again and heresy reared its head.

THE LEGACY OF DARKNESS.

In earlier days there had been heresies and persecutions, but there had been a great deal of tolerance also.

"There were still great churchmen who believed in tolerance. St. Hilary of Poitiers, in 365, deplored the gradual revolution which had brought an Apostolic brotherhood of sufferers into a newer institution of persecutors for the Faith."

But in the eleventh century the legacy of Darkness was violence, and the civil magistrates and the populace "were ready to second the Church authorities, and sometimes to outsrip them."

It was in Spain, appropriately, that the story began, just as it was in Spain that it culminated and ended. Priscillian, Bishop of Avila, was the first heresiarch to be put to death for the crime of heresy pure and simple, but not until the days of Abelard and the revival of classical learning did heresy become "something much more than sporadic." Up to that time,

> "There was nothing even approaching an official and definite Church law as to the punishment of heretics. Lynch, law, with or without clerical encouragement supplied a rule-of-thumb policy; these sporadic tares were violently uprooted wherever they grew up."

ORGANISING THE FAITHFUL.

But now this was no longer good enough, and the Albigensian heresy opened the eyes of the Church to the necessity of organization. In 1215 Innocent III made it a definite law at the Lateran Council that every orthodox Christian should seek out and exterminate heretics, and eighteen years later Gregory IX formally handed over the organizing of the work to the Dominicans, and the Inquisition was founded.

Dr. Coulton describes the characteristics of the Inquisition, with its procedure that reads like something out of a monstrous bedlam. Every conceivable weight was loaded into the dice against the prisoner and acquittal was almost unknown. The trial was secret; the records were never published; the names of hostile witnesses were concealed; advocates were not allowed to help alleged heretics; and so on. The penalties for convicted heretics were three—imprisonment, torture, and death—and the details of the hideous severity with which these were applied are sufficiently well-known. They do not need to be dwelt upon. It is enough to say that the conditions of imprisonment under the Holy Office were almost certainly no worse than in any seignorial, baronial, or monarchical dungeon; and that the application of the other two sentences was much worse.

NEW HERESIES INVENTED.

As the years went on, more and more heresies were manufactured by the Popes, and the use of torture was more and more ruthlessly enforced. Thus Pope John XXII, concerning whose vices Gibbon has a celebrated passage, invented two new heresies, and Clement V "sent a series of bulls to realm after realm, pressing the need of obtaining confessions by torture, which in some places had been negligently and imprudently omitted. All were to send him, as soon as possible, the evidence thus collected. The result was, not only that some were racked who had been hitherto spared, but others were brought from prison to be 'questioned' afresh. At Nimes, 'some had already been tortured three years before; but now all were tortured again with the result of obtaining the kind of testimony required, including demon-worship.'"

A sinister turn was given to the Inquisition when politics began to intrude. There was nothing but politics in the trial of the Templars. Heresy was not a real issue. Even more celebrated as a political monstrosity was the inquisitorial trial of Joan of Arc, and Savonarola's offence was not heresy but a passionate desire to reform the Church and Society.

FORGOTTEN YEARS

For translating a part of the Scriptures into Spanish and daring to criticize the translation of the Vulgate, DeLeon, the great theologian, poet, and teacher of Spain, was, by the dread Inquisition, committed to a dark dungeon, and there remained for a period of five years.

When at last he was released and restored to his professorship, his faithful admirers, burning with indignation at his long and terrible imprisonment, waited impatiently for him to tell of the great suffering he had experienced. But when he spoke to them, he began, "Yesterday we were teaching....." —completely ignoring his suffering. He never spoke of his years in prison.

SPIES AND EMBEZZLERS.

But though the Inquisition was powerful in France and Italy, it was in Spain that it came to its full flower. It became part of the national life of the country. "The modern Spaniard owes as much to this institution, whether by attraction or by repulsion, as Britain does to her parliamentary constitution."

And as it grew in strength, so it grew in hideousness and terror. The spy-system became universal. 'No man was safe from his neighbours, his servants, or even his children." The Inquisitors became embezzlers on the grand scale and bribed the Spanish Treasury if any particularly unpleasant scandal seemed likely to be exposed. And there certainly were plenty of scandals which might at any moment have been exposed. The expulsion of the Jews at the end of the fifteenth century, with only a few months' notice, was one of the most formidable, and at the same time most lucrative, of the inquisitorial exploits in Spain, and the second expulsion, that of the Moriscos, brought down the severe condemnation of so zealous an anti-Protestant as Cardinal Richelieu.

A DECAYING SOCIETY.

The blighting effect of the strangle-hold of the Inquisition upon Spain took only about a hundred years to reach its deadliest. "The startling rapidity with which Spanish society decayed after about 1600, in spite of the natural qualities of the population, has become a commonplace of history." Learning was destroyed and liberty of thought was non-existent. "Grammar schools were few, and busied with little else than superficial preparation for the priesthood. Among the monks and priests themselves, there were many who could not read or write."

So Spain gradually sank, and Elizabeth's ships smashed the Armada, and Gustavus Adolphus came down from the Protestant north with his Protestant phalanx. The eighteenth century made the Inquisition look ridiculous, and Napoleon contemptuously swept it away in Italy.

THE PRINCIPLE SURVIVES.

But, as I said at the beginning of this article, the principle of the Holy Office remains untouched. The Pope still, in theory, has the power of life and death over nonconforming Christians. And as Dr. Caulton writes, "If any State ever became again a hundred per cent. Catholic, it is difficult to see how it could avoid not merely the possibility, but even the moral compulsion, of reintroducing the principles, if not the whole methods, of the mediaeval Inquisition."

And what is the conclusion of the story?

Was the Inquisition justified? Had it a defence? Or an explanation? If its acts were often the acts of a criminal lunatic, was there a reason? Dr. Coulton cannot be suspected of a Catholic bias, and any defence of the Holy Office which he puts forward must be regarded with the deference due to fair-mindedness. He says in effect: the Church had absorbed millions of semi-civilized barbarians. Independence of thought by these barbarians might swiftly have led to a chaos darker than the Darkest Ages. The Church alone stood for Light. Heretics often invited violence by the violence of their own deeds. Throughout the ages, "the claim of any tiny faction of the community not only to thwart the actions of the rest, but also to use godly violence against them," has always provoked brutal reprisals, and the Inquisition was only rather worse in the degree of its brutality.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

But, even allowing for the savagery of the times, Dr. Coulton can only conclude that "the experience of later generations suggests that it would have been wiser in the Church to have made no appeal to force, but only to argument and good example."

The Totalitarian Church of the Middle Ages used the same sort of methods as the Totalitarian States of the twentieth century, and liberal-minded men and women can find much to deplore in both. Dr. Coulton is a formidable fighter in the cause of liberal-mindedness because his fair-mindedness allows him to present his opponents' cause properly before demolishing it.

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The Art Of Devika Rani.

Though extensively foreign travelled and trained in foreign lands, she has chosen to remain a daughter of the soil, whom the glamour of the West has failed to turn away from her set purpose of glorifying Indian screen.

In the bosom of a picturesque suburb of Bombay stands an unpretentious villa set snugly in its own little garden in which stays the great little lady of our screen. That suburb is Malad, and that lady is none else than Devika Rani, Bombay Talkies' brightest "star", whose advent into the films has marked an epoch in the Indian film industry.

By T. H. SUNTOKE,
B.A. (Hons.) LL.B.

FACE to face with this demure little lady, who easily sways the hearts and delights the ears of millions of picture-goers, one becomes instantly aware of a pair of lovely eyes which radiate an atmosphere of true bonhommie.

It is given to Devika Rani to portray on the screen alike with ease and grace, brimful with a realism which cheats reality itself, the swirling cataracts of aggrieved human emotions and passions, or yet the piteous but unavailing cry of the poor oppressed against cruel social conventions, or again the silent flowing majesty of righteousness, in as many facets of that kaleidoscopic personality that is Devika Rani's.

Intuitive Insight

Personality is an abstraction, an ingredient that transforms the commonplace into the dignified, a quality of associating oneself with one's subject in matters of substance, spirit and atmosphere Devika Rani possesses this intuitive insight into the whole gamut of human emotions to a remarkable degree coupled with an almost unique aptitude for blending her fragrant personality into the fabric of the action. Hers is a sensitive highly-strung disposition, the outcome of noble birth and a liberal and intensive training both in academics and the gentler arts, and a fresh healthy outlook on men and things inseparable from a liberal education thoroughly imbibed.

For the first time Devika brings to the screen an educated outlook and a refined talent which cannot but give her mastery over her art. She is far above petty jealousies and meannesses by nature and upbringing; she thinks nothing of herself but everything of her art, has a refreshingly open mind for all talent, be it in her own concern or elsewhere, and is ever eager to advance the right type of genius. She stands for the greater glory of Indian pictures and greater respect for film-personalities

Daughter Of Soil

Although extensively foreign travelled and trained in foreign lands, Devika Rani is a daughter of the soil, and nothing that the West has to offer in the shape of glamour or emoluments have been able to turn her from her set purpose of glorifying the Indian screen. Although the subject of international fame and the recipient of countless insignia of merit and expressions of appreciation, Devika is a simple girl with no pretentions of artificialities about her, whose philosophy of life is embodied in plain living and high thinking, and who sincerely believes in art for art's sake

Perhaps the highest tribute that may be paid to any "star" is that she [illegible] and will so remain—an unsophisticated flower of our screen shorn of the thorns of pretence, pettiness, self-importance and artificiality, the fume of little hearts, and the trammels and trimmings which true greatness alone can afford to be without.

DEVIKA RANI

Early Career

Born at Waltair, the daughter of a Bengali I.M.S. officer, Devika passed most of her childhood's years in the Madras Presidency. She travelled much on the Frontier with her father, and the early impressions of the scenic grandeur of Northern India fostered in her a deep love for Nature's beauty and symmetry. These travels were not without their cultural value either, and helped Devika develop into a beautiful and healthy child endowed with a genial temperament and a healthy and independent outlook on life.

At the age of ten she left for London where she schooled first at a private and later at a public school for six years. At sixteen emerged a lovely maiden in her teens, full of life and hope, eager to explore the potentialities of life, and it became her parents' first care to send her out to France, Switzerland and Italy to round off a liberal Western education.

Devika early manifested a growing faculty for the gentle arts, and on her return to India after a Continental tour, she left again for London to study applied art. For the first time her thoughts turned towards films as a career, and in 1928 she left for Germany to study cinematography, at a time when the sound-on-film innovation had startled the world with its vast potentialities.

First Success

Travelling over Scandinavia, Switzerland and Germany, she appeared in short pantomimes which gained her instant recognition of her budding genius, and she also broadcast from several states. On her return to India in 1931, she joined the Himansu Rai Indo-International Talkies, and appeared in the titular role of Karma, her first big venture into the films. The scenes of "Karma" were shot in India, but the picture was completed and sound synchronized in a London Studio. "Karma" was first exhibited in London in 1932 followed by its premiere in India in 1934.

The very first day of its release in London marked the turning point in Devika's own "Karma" (fate) vis-a-vis the films. She had made her name overnight as it were and she received the warm homage of critics both in India and England. Like the truly great artiste that Devika is, however, she was not intoxicated by the mead of praise which flowed so freely. She gathered up affectionately to her bosom all the spontaneous praise and goodwill of her fellow-beings, and freely owned her thanks to her legion admirers.

"Bombay Talkies"

But she never thought of resting for one moment on her laurels; with an humble mien she soon sought about devising means whereby she might make herself really worty of the unstinted admiration showered on her by her fellow-beings. In 1934, the "Bombay Talkies" as we know it to-day, was founded in tribute to her successful association with her producers, and under that banner she has steadily climbed from one success to another.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the premier position that Bombay Talkies occupy to-day in the field of Producers is a direct result of Devika Rani's association with them. It is her greatness that is reflected in them. It is 'her' pre-eminent position in the film-world that invests Bombay Talkies with their key-position in the Indian Film Industry. She is the live brains and vivid imagination behind the costumery and colourful settings of all Bombay Talkies' pictures.

It is no inconsiderable tribute to her genius to be able to affirm that the success of every one on their pictures, whether judged from the educative, cultural and entertainment, or the strictly box-office point of view, is a direct result of her appearances in those pictures. There is no gainsaying the fact, either, that Devika has enhanced the prestige of the Indian screen in the eyes of foreigners, beating their own stars hollow at their own game. Devika Rani stands out to-day as an ornament of the silver screen, not only national but even international in her character.

Her appearances in all the great pictures she has figured, have been most real and intimate, and every time one facet or another of her intensely loveable personality has stood out in bold relief.

Pretty Poem

After everything is said and done about the life, career and art of this glorious artiste, it only remains to compress her achievements in a memorable manner Her life can be likened unto a pretty poem both in its sincerity and unaffectedness; her career to a deep-flowing river in all its majesty; her art unto realism in its faithfullest portrayal.

Like a prophet who is never honoured in his own generation or his own country, the Indian film-world has been niggardly in its appreciation of Devika's first-rate talents. The industry has not yet worthily requited her priceless contribution to the films and to India's prestige abroad.

More need hardly be said of the greatness of Devika Rani, our most dazzling screen luminary, than quoting the frank words of a film-notability, who has indeed correctly pictured her prime position in the Indian film world when he said:—"Devika Rani Leads, We Follow."

Wanted Relay Broadcasting System in India

For Dissemination Of Commercial News And Reviews

(By AMRITLAL P. MEHTA.)

FOR over a century Bombay has enjoyed the reputation of being the principal industrial centre in India. The establishment and the expansion of the mill industry in Bombay has considerably added to the importance of the city as the rendezvous of forward business in Shares, Stocks, Cotton, Seeds, Bullion and other commodities. The barren and unproductive island, that Bombay was a few centuries ago, has been transformed into the premier port of India claiming for itself the highest bulk of maritime coastal as well as extra-coastal trade. The peculiar geographical position of Bombay has led to the development of the small island inhabited by a hundred fishermen into a first class metropolitan city sheltering within its bounds a cosmopolitan population of 18,00,000 souls.

Amongst all the principal cities of India, Bombay claims to be the most modern and scientifically equipped city. The elaborate and the most up-to-date means of communications have imparted to Bombay a commercial importance, all its own. Consequently there have sprung up in Bombay prosperous industries and productive factories yielding mass production of consumable articles and leading to trade-relations with other provinces and countries. The various textile mills, match factories, hide factories, oil mills, insurance companies, etc. speak magnificently of the prosperity of Bombay and its unquestionable position as the centre of multifarious trades

The scheme of greater Bombay adumbrated by the Congress Government will, in the course of time. add further importance to the civic, municipal, commercial and industrial activities of the city.

Costly Methods

The progress of trade, commerce and industry is in its turn dependent on the means of communications and transport. With the advancement of trade and commerce in the city, the need for prompt communication and transport has become urgent and it has been met by a corresponding expansion of telegraphic. telephonic and radio-graphic connections spread over the city and the suburbs. Some of the modern scientific inventions have penetrated into our commercial life and requirements. There would be no exaggeration in asserting that the last four or five decades will go down in the history of this city as a new era of commercial and industrial renaissance.

But, still there remain many things to be achieved for the purpose of justifying Bombay's claim to being the most modern city of India. No doubt, various share, cotton, bullion and seeds Exchanges have their own equipment of communication with the outer circles of business, but they are not so perfect and quick as the exigencies of large scale transactions require. The forward markets are not only directly and indirectly connected with the internal trade of the country, but they are considerably influenced by fluctuations in foreign markets such as New York New Orleans, Liverpool, London, Alexandria, La Plata etc., In order to keep the Bombay markets, firms and individual traders informed of the fluctuations from minute to minute, the means of communication should be prompt to a second. No doubt the various exchanges, associations, trading rings and firms are equipped with telephonic connections and radio sets, but the commercial news received or broadcast through these equipments are limited to certain timings and interpersed by long intervals.

For instance, news about foreign markets, and exchanges are received on the radio late at night and that too in the form of meagre quotations of cotton only. As regards the hourly fluctuations in other commodities like Shares, Bullion, steel and seeds in foreign markets they are not received through radio broadcast. Only a few fortunate firms or individuals can afford to have special services with foreign agencies or equipments of teleprinters at almost a prohibitive cost. The transmission of message from the fortunate individuals to their local constituents takes a comparatively long time, with the result that the constituents who pay for transmission lose the advantage of prompt information and immediate reshuffling of their transactions.

If the foregoing inconvenience is to be remedied and the benefit of prompt information is to be conferred on all the operators equitably. then some such device should be set up as would ensure rapidity and impartiality in the dissemination of commercial intelligence.

Telegraph and radio communications have undoubtedly removed numerous difficulties having lifted up the barrier of distance of thousands of miles But this mode of communication has been found rather too expensive in these days of world wide depression. As an instrument of cheaper services, recently Teleprinter has attracted the attention of our Commercial Houses, but its charges are beyond the means of ordinary businessmen

Besides, those who can afford to have teleprinters get an advantage over those who cannot afford to have it. Not only this but they send out their own commercial messages to different cities and get benefitted to a great extent both directly and indirectly. They can at times suppress the information with a view to reap personal benefit and render it difficult for the ordinary class of businessmen with limited financial resources at their disposal to operate their transactions profitably. With a view to enable all the classes of commercial houses to avail fully of cheaper commercial service, it would be highly desirable if some sort of new device or system is brought into being which may easily replace the costly and expensive present system of communication.

I have come across such a device of cheaper and prompter distribution of commercial news recently established in America and Great Britain. It is popularly known as "Relay Broadcasting System and technically described in foreign magazine as "Wired Wireless Radio". This system has been in operation since 1931 in the Western countries and has proved to be very popular. In New York, Chicago, London and other Western centres of trade and industry, the Relay Broadcasting System is utilized for cheap transmission of music, sport, race and other social recreative programmes. It has made such a great headway that in the course of seven years almost every house in the above named cities has come to be equipped with this Relay Radio Set. The number of subscribers to this Relay system in New York and London run into several thousands. This system ensures the highest promptitude in transmission and reception. Besides the cost being very cheap in comparison to Teleprinter and Radio, every modest and poor businessman can conveniently afford to install in his premises the loudspeakers of the Relay system.

A Great Boom

From my close study of the Relay sytem which is at present working quite satisfactorily and efficiently in the Western Countries. I venture to say that if the same system is harnessed to the services of Bombay Exchanges, markets, firms and even private premises for the purpose of broadcasting communications throughout the day and night accompanied by observations and reviews of the conditions hourly prevailing in the local and foreign markets, it would prove an unquestionable boon to the entire commercial public of Bombay. This is the only Broadcasting system through which the continuity and the regularity of dissemination of commercial news, quotations, reviews, messages and telegraphic advices can be kept flowing into the markets as well as private premises to the untold benefit of all the operators. Thousands of subscribers can command unhampered and impartial advantage of receiving messages from the Central Radio Equipment Station at a nominal cost through the medium of wires connecting the centre of transmission with the loudspeakers installed in private premises.

In order that efficient, unhampered and continuous services may be secured to the subscribing public, the broadcasting programmes under the Relay system may be divided under the following heads:—

(1) Share and Securities,
(2) Cotton, Gold and Silver,
(3) Wheat, Linseed, Cottonseeds and groundnuts.
(4) Spare or Reserve.

These different divisions viz. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 may be shown in the switching arrangement of the loudspeakers and operated as follows:—

By dialling the switch to number 1 quotations an all messages relating to shares and securities may be available.

By dialling the switch to number 2, quotations and all messages relating to cotton, silver and gold may be available.

In the event of special enquiries from the subscribers, whenever there are wild fluctuations on any of the exchanges or in case of extraordinary circumstances special efforts may be made to give requisite informations in order to enable the subscribers to be in touch with 'up-to-minute' fluctuations.

Whenever any one of the above three numbers goes out of order, the messages may be radiated from number 4 in order to maintain the continuity of broadcasting.

Broadcasting services may be made available from 8. A. M. to 11 P. M.

Separate microphones should be provided in the central equipment station for the purpose of broadcasting In the event of a breakdown in the outgoing lines, with a view to avoid entire stoppage of a particular line, it would be desirable that such outgoing lines may be divided into say ten sections. In that way the breakdown of the whole system would be avoided when a short circuit might happen to any one of the loudspeakers or anywhere on the line

There would also be an arrangement to disconnect any line which might have become defective or gone out of order. This arrangement would be in the form of a disconnecting switching pannel, the operation of which would isolate the defective line and at the same time keep the remaining lines in operation in the normal course.

In the event of a failure of any of the three microphones, the spare or reserve one No. 4 may be used and hence no inconvenience will be caused to the subscribers.

It would be a matter of great satisfaction to the commercial Community, if some enterprising Indian businessmen with the requisite financial resources at his disposal undertakes to work up this scheme.

The installation of such a device will bring about remarkable progress and advancement of commercial activities which would in due course lead to the economic uplift of our city.

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unfortunately disfigured by ugly white spots and pimples! How can you endure such blemishes when—
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The Storied Stones Of Belur

Magnificent 19th Century Keshava Temple

Living Gods And Goddesses Of Stone

By N. N.

One of the most beautiful temples of India is in Belur, a village in the Mysore State. It is the Chennakeshava temple built as long ago as 1117 A. D.

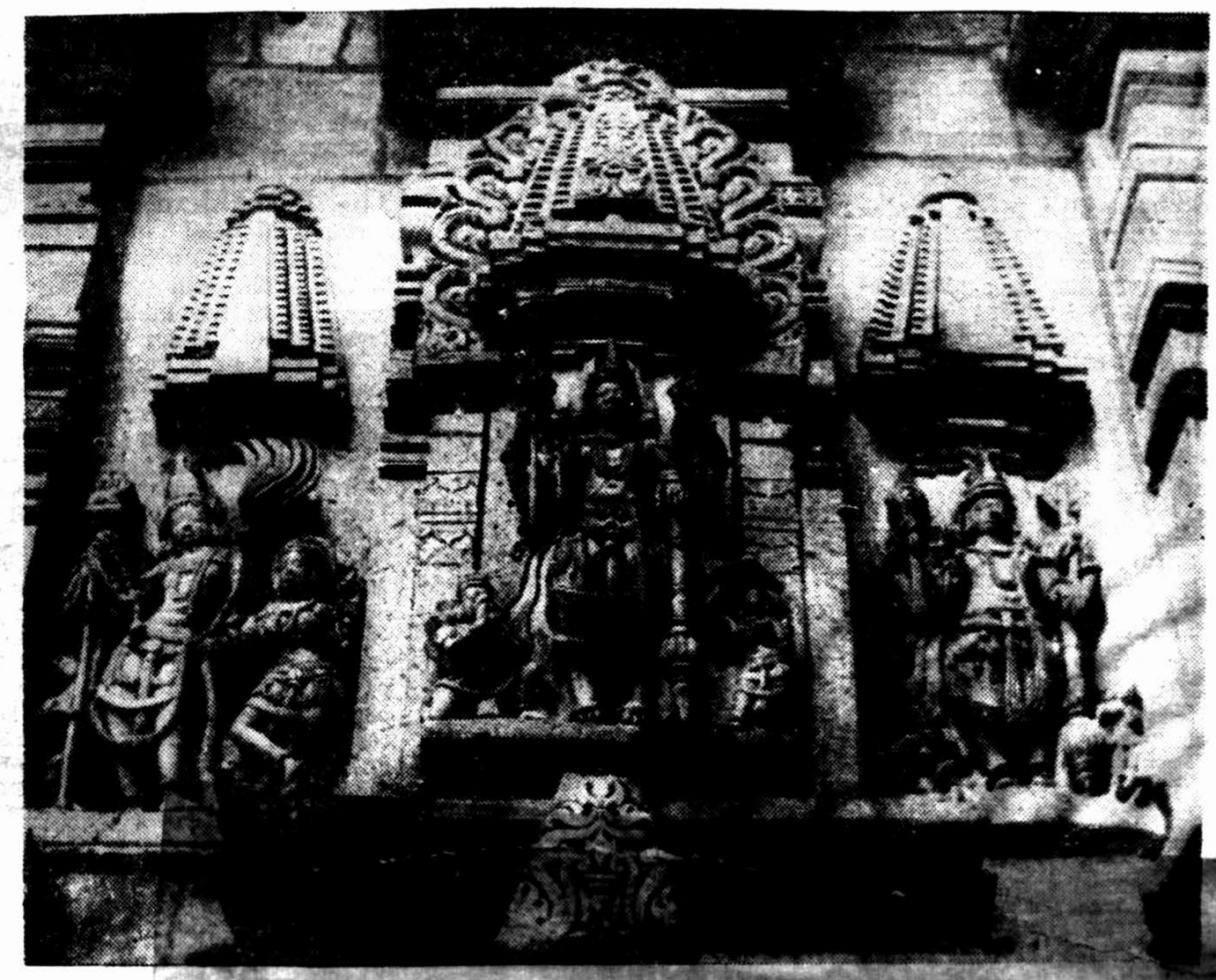
Its builder was Vishnuvardhana, a great King of the Hoysala dynasty.

Lovely Doorways

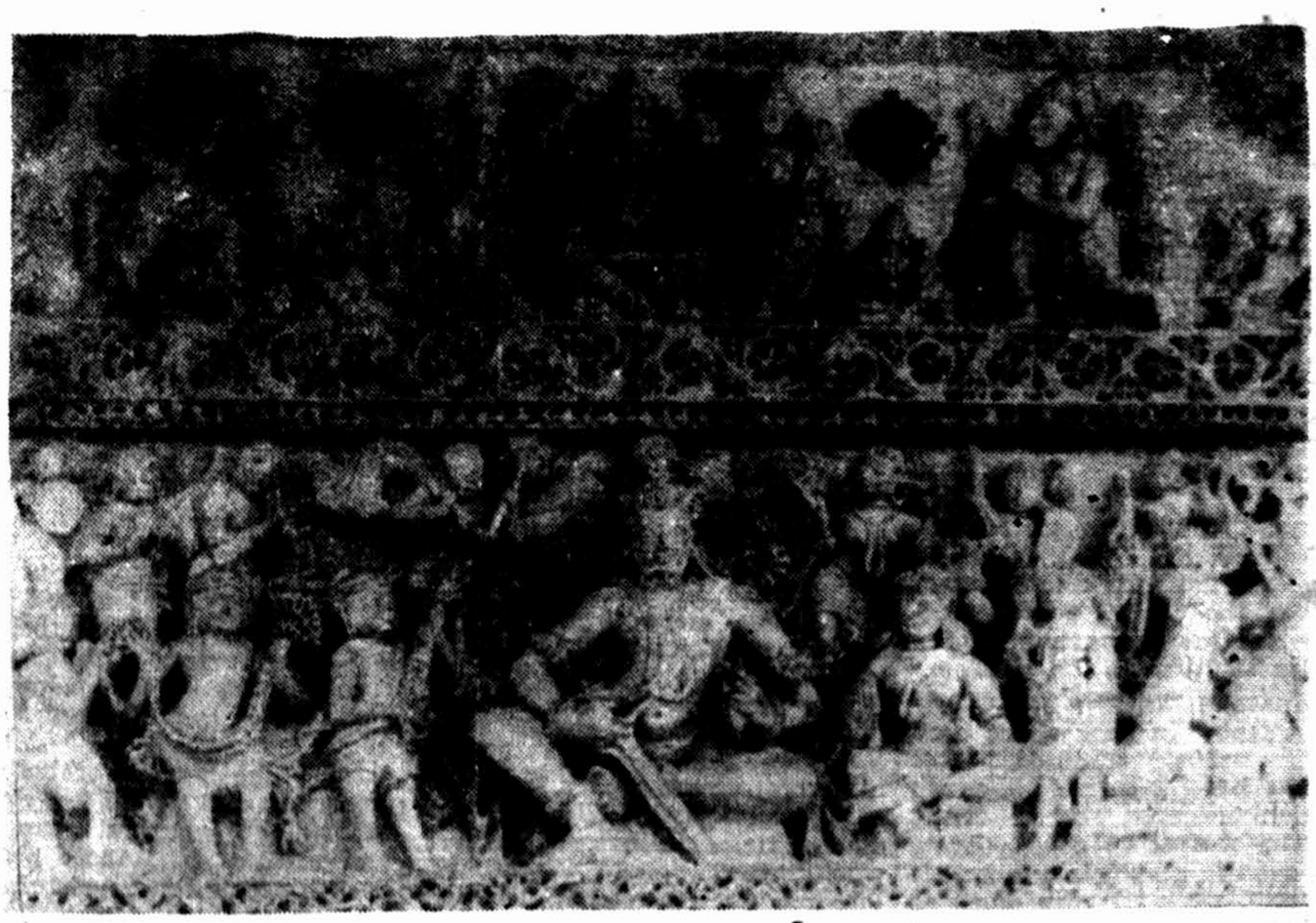
The temple is 178 feet long and 156 feet broad. Three fine doorways, each one of them full of fine carvings, pierce the walls. Around the temple runs a parapet composed of eight friezes, made up of well carved figures of elephants, mythological beasts, superfine scroll-work and beadwork, niches with figures of 'vakshas', pilasters with excellently done female figures and very delicately carved creepers with tiny figures of lions and gods and goddesses.

The eastern entrance to the temple is the loveliest of all the doorways. Scenes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, sculptured in lovely detail, exist on a rail to the right of the doorway.

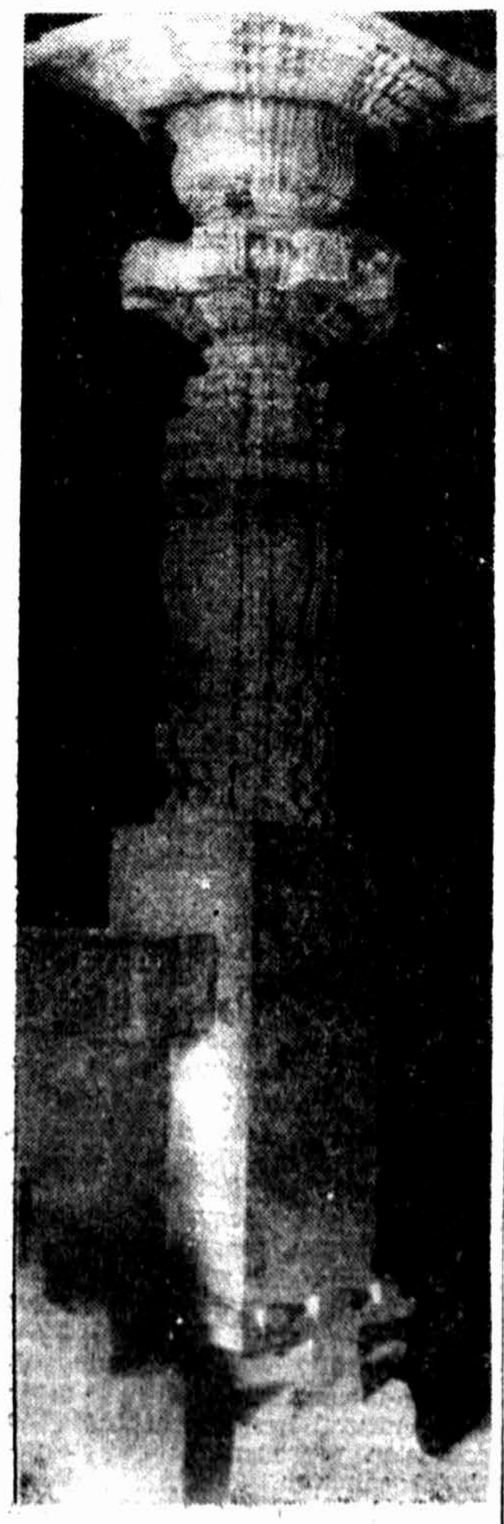
Forty stone windows adorn the temple. Some of them are perforated screens. Some contain geometrical designs, executed with rare accuracy, while a large number are sculptured with scenes from the Puranas and from the court of King Vishnuvardhana, who caused this temple to be built.



A set of sculptures from the wall of the Temple, the central image being that of Vishnu.



A panel from the temple's carvings, depiciting the durbar of King Vishnuvardhana, who caused the temple to be built.



A Carved Pillar in the interior of the Temple.

Interesting Scenes

The wealth of carvings that are on the surface of this temple requires a very careful and detailed study. A mere look will disclose groups and groups of figures of gods, men, animals and ornamental designs arranged in an exceedingly neat fashion; but a careful examination will reveal many interesting things such as: a man tearing away his garment on finding a scorpion on it, the scorpion itself being depicted at his feet; a female figure stripping away her garment on seeing a lizard on it; a leaf on which a fly is sitting with its wings spread with a lizard waiting to pounce upon it; a lady

(Continued On Page 47)

Remarkable Crown Jewels Of Malabar

Pendant With Unusually Large Emerald & Dagger With Sheath Of Gold & Precious Stones

(BY JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALLA).

TOWARDS the end of last month at Calicut, an auction sale was held by Subordinate Judge, which brought to the light of the world some historic jewels of the Zamorin's family. The auction was the result of a quarrel that arose between the Karanavans and the other members of the Puthi Kovilakam Pathuharekkethu Thavazhi of the Zamorin's family.

Of the important jewels which were sold there in the auction, one was a jewel with a remarkable history behind it. It is a "Pathakkamala," which is stated to date as far as back as 1498, when that famous Portuguese, Vasco Da Gama, landed on the shores of India by mere freak of nature at Calicut, in May 1498, when King Manuel (1495-1521) was ruling in Portugal, and the Zamorin in Calicut.

According to one report this "Pathakkamala," along with a jewelled dagger, was presented by Vasco Da Gama to the Zamorin when he paid a visit to his Durbar. It is also stated that ever since then this jewel was worn by the Zamorin on "Athachamayam" days every year, and the last Zamorin to wear it died in 1067 ('Malabar Era').

A different reference to these jewels is, however, found in a book called "Malabar and the Portuguese" by Mr. K M. Panikkar, now Foreign Minister of Bikanir. The following passage descriptive of the Zamorin at the Court when he received Vasco Da Gama appears in this book:—

"Above it (a string of pearls) he wore a thin round gold chain which bore a jewel of the shape of the heart. Surrounded with large hearts and all full of rubies; in the middle was a green stone of the size of a large bean, which, from its showiness was of great price, which was called an emerald."

If this latter account be true the jewel must be antedated still further. It is interesting to note here that Vasco Da Gama (1469-1524), who was born at Sines in Alemtejo, Portugal, and who was chosen leader of an expedition to explore East Africa, by mere chance and freak of nature was thrown on the shores of India, at Calicut in May 1498. Returning to Portugal in 1499, he ventured on a second voyage in 1502 and having founded the colonies of Mozambique and Sofala, on the East Coast of Africa, reached Lisbon in 1503. Twenty-one years afterwards he was chosen Viceroy of Portuguese India, but died in the same year at Cochin. An account of his voyages was written by his companion, Alvaro Velho (Roteiro Da Viagem, ed. 1838; Eng. Trans., "A Journal of the Voyage of Vasco Da Gama, "Hakluyt Soc. 1898; also Lord Stanley of Alderley's "The Three Voyages of Vasco Da Gama, Hakluyt Soc. 1869, and Towle's" "Vasco Da Gama.")

*Evidently a "Pathakkamala" which is an insignia of royalty in Malabar.

The Pathakkamala

The total weight of the present "Rathakkamala" with its chain is 14 Tolas. The gold used is of 24 karats. In the middle of the Jewel there is an emerald, 1½" in diameter and of hexagonal shape, weighing, 60 ratis. Around it there are four large-sized flat-cut rubies, the top one of which is a cracked one; there are also two other small rubies (cabasons). There are sixteen old rose Holland-cut diamonds around the emerald and between the six rubbies. Back of the Jewel there is old enamel work showing a rose plant, the background being white. The roses are in beautiful pink colour, being five in number, with green and yellow leaves, and some scroll-like design in black and white is also over there. The ornament is a product of distinctive Malabar craftwork.

The Dagger

The dagger has a hilt of pure gold-plate all studded with rubies and is sheathed in a golden scabbard of ornate workmanship The gold used here is of 24 carets. The total length of the dagger from the top of the hilt to the bottom of the scabbard is 15." The breadth of the hilt is 1" and length 5". The length of the blade is 5½", and breadth 3/4". The breadth of the scabbard at the top is 4", below 1 3/8". On one side at the top of the seabbard there is the figure of Goddess Durga, and in the corner a peacock, on the other side there is the figure of Shri Krishna, with his immortal flute. There is a peacock also in the corner of this side.

A family feud has brought to light these centuries old royal family heir-looms.

How Vasco Da Gama's name can, by any stretch of the imagination, be associated with these rare jewels is incomprehensible. It is a puzzle worth solution by antiquarians, connoisseurs and Jewellers.

How Goddess Durga and Shri Krishna, purely Hindu deities, could figure in the sheath of a dagger belonging to or in the possession of Vasco Da Gama, a devout Christian and a pure Roman Catholic, is a conundrum which those who attribute the ownership of these two articles to Vasco Da Gama ought to solve. The setting, the design and beautiful enamel work at the back, are all worth the attention of the connoisseurs of antique works.

Cultural Corrective Of Communalism

The Project Of An Institute

(By ATULANANDA CHAKRABARTI)

Exponents of Realism even of its most up-to-date twientieth century form may not deny that at the very root of all corporate activities lies that intangible thing commonly known as trust. Between the Hindus and the Musalmans it is this basis of trust that has been wellnigh demolished. And until this is reconstructed unity in India will remain an illusive problem inspite of all political deals and pacts. We have got to get well into the heart of our political, economic and cultural realities. None of these we can in any way ignore. We have to face all of them squarely. Yet, the psychological base has to be firmly laid first of all, though, however, the question of precedence can hardly enter into the complex solution of the problem.

Hindus and Muslims have long been kept in dark about each other's nobler traditions. This darkness has produced strange suspicion of each other. Along with the revival of consciousness as to definite economic and political values, we need very much as well the light that will illuminate the considerations of the net oneness of each other's culture. It is this light that alone can break up our illusion of each other and fill our mind and soul with soft irradiation of affection and faith in the innate unity of our national life. Nothing but this faith can give the communities the positive inspiration for holding to a common cause.

Bonds Of Affinity

A question may be asked where is the oneness of India, where is the unity? Before Islam appeared in India, many races had come down and settled here and were in due course absorbed in the Hindu social system. These incomers had seldom any strong genius and were therefore more or less easily assimilated by the Hindus. The Muslims, however, when they came into India, had already not only the glory and inspiration of a new faith but also had developed a rich and robust culture built on the foundation of their own Arabic with later additions from Greek, Persian and Hindu ideas. The first shock of conquest as well as the marked distinctiveness of the invaders could not in the beginning give a free play to the process of union. But in the course of time the edge of individuality of both was smoothed by the vital necessity of living together. In spite of differences there were affinities on broad principles of faith. Both the religions believed in one God. About the Hindu belief in one God Alberuni gives clear and ample evidence. Very closely allied to this belief was the subtle and yet popular bond of mysticism. The mystics of both religions met and moved in common spheres of spiritual experience and wielded much more influence on the people than Badshahs, Rajas and Subedars. Here the souls of the two races communed and carried on their affinities to other walks of life, music, painting, architectures, administrative methods and economic interests. There was no escape from the reality of making a common home of the country. And, to what end could they divide and separate? Indeed, the history of India is emphatic on the issue that the country enjoyed peace and progress only during periods of unity and solidarity.

The question of communal representation had been the rock on which all progress in India has been wrecked hitherto. This is but a specific application of the general rule that communal problems are practically the byeproducts of an imperialist Government. We should do well to realize this basis of the problem. Yet, this is but one part of the basis of our communalism. Its counter-part lies in the existence of a state of mutual antipathy amongst the peoples. It is this state of things that gives great confidence to the Government to set one against the other by playying a variety of games with their mutual fear and prejudice. The roots of our communalism lies deeper than can be removed by mere manipulation of representations in legislatures and employment in Government offices. Demands for safeguards have been in proportion to our mutual mistrust and distrust which have grown out of our ignorance of the mental composition of each other. And it is the half truths of history and perverted interpretations of politics that have watered the growth of this ignorance. The strongest of all forces of disruption is undoubtedly ideological antagonism which, in this case, however, is but an illusion. But an illusion acts with all the horror of a reality until one becomes convinced of the illusion. Knowledge is the only remedy for reducing an illusion to the veritable nothingness that it is. This psychological background of communalism makes the realizing of the common cultural heritage of India the condition precedent to our national cohesion.

Mental troubles are not seldom fundamental ones. And, politics as well as economics cannot afford to lose sight of the fact

(Continued On Page 47)

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A Peep Into Nadi Granthas

Astrologer's 'Made Easy' As Well As A Nightmare

By 'SIMHAKUMAR'

A BRIEF reference in my previous articles on Astrology has involved me in a series of correspondence from friends, known and unknown. Many of them believe that I am a professional astrologer and are, therefore, anxious to pierce through my nom-de-plume. Let me say at once that, like most of my correspondents, I am an amateur. Some of them have asked me to throw more light on the principles of these 'Nadi Granthas.' A regular thesis is a fitter subject for an astrological magazine rather than to a Sunday newspaper. But, the principles behind this ancient science are undoubtedly marvellous.

Who was the original author of "Nadi Granthas" and when they were first made available—all these are not known. Since writing last on the subject, I have come to know that there is a poor Brahmin in a village known as Sh'yali on the South Indian Railway main line who has in possession certain cadjan leaf records which have the reputation of throwing a good deal of light on the past, the present and the future of the inquirer. A journalist friend of mine on the staff of a local daily testifies to the accuracy of the predictions based on the 'Nadi Granthas.' It is comforting to be told that these predictions are not fanciful flights, but are based on mathematical calculations. If the claim is true, then Western astrologers have, no doubt, a good deal to learn from the Orient.

What Are These 'Nadis'?

A Nadi is no more than a connotation of time. It represents twenty-four minutes. It is known also as 'Ghatika.' The twenty-four hours of the day are divided into sixty 'ghatikas.' The twelve houses of the Zodiac make a single revolution of full three hundred and sixty degrees during these twenty-four hours or sixty 'ghatikas. Each house of the Zodiac takes on the average two hours or five 'ghatikas.' A 'ghatika' is made up of sixty minutes of the Indian duration. Thus, the five 'ghatikas' of each house of the Zodiac yields three hundred seconds of the Hindu notation. The authors of some of the 'Nadi Granthas' have allotted to each house of the Zodiac one hundred and fifty minor parts on the basis of one part for every two such seconds. Each of these one hundred fifty parts has been assigned a name.

Caste Divisions

Some authors have further divided each part of these one hundred and fifty parts into two and called them the preliminary and the secondary portions. Other authors have divided each part into four equal parts and named them after the Hindu castes, namely Brahmin, warrior, trader and tiller of the soil. Why this allocation of caste names has not been explained. Perhaps, it was really meant for convenience and nothing more. Now, the explanation for this minute sub-divisions deserves careful attention. Each house of the Zodiac contains thirty degrees, or 1,800 seconds of the Hindu notation, approximating to 7200 seconds of the clock. All these 1,800 divisions together compose 150 major divisions, to which reference has been made above. Dividing 1,800 by 150, we get 12, which is the unit represented by each of the minor subdivisions. When these twelve parts, which are known as 'kalas,' are divided into two equal parts, we have two sub-kalas of six each, known respectively as the preliminary and the secondary. And, when you divide the same by four, instead of two, you get three for the result. The first three sub-kalas are known as 'Vipra' or the Brahmin, the second three as 'Kshatriya' or warrior, the third three as 'Vaishya' or trader and the last three as 'Shudra' or the tiller of the soil. Some of these works divide each house into 600 parts and some others into 600. Thus, for the whole Zodiac, we have 3,600 or 7,200 sub-divisions as the case may be. That is only for unoccupied houses. Having regard to the occupation of particular planets in particular houses of the Zodiac, these sub-divisions run into many figures, for every conceivable kind of positions, conjunctions and aspects has been taken into account.

Various Authors

It has already been stated that several sages have treated about this subject. One was attributed to Saint Agastya, whose supposed works were relied upon recently to predict a war. Sudhei Babu of Benares, to whom Paul Brunton makes detailed reference in his admirable book entitled: "A Search into Secret India," has in possession certain ancient manuscripts attributed to Sage Sukra or Bhrigu. These are also 'Nadi Granthas' seeking to divide houses of the Zodiac into thousands of minute sub-divisions. Paul Brunton himself does not show much enthusiasm for Sudhei Babu's predictions. But the difficulty, so I am told, lay in Mr. Brunton's difficulty in specifying the accurate time of his birth. For, the search for predictions through the aid of 'Nadi Granthas' first depends on the accurate time of birth and then only on the position and aspects of planets. While Brunton dismisses the subject with faint praise, many residents of Calcutta, including among them certain eminent judges of the Calcutta High Court, have borne testimony to the accuracy of Sudhei Babu's predictions wherever he had been supplied with the accurate time of birth.

A Villupuram Story

I have just received a story from Madras. An unlettered villager near about Villupuram has Grantha' attributed to Saint Nandi or the Sacred Bull. My correspondent, who is a subordinate Judge in the Madras Provincial Service, tells me that one Sunday he called on the old man in question and gave out the time of his birth. To the great amazement of the inquirer, the palm-leaf record mentioned the sub-judge's name correctly, his father's name, his profession and what not. Eighty-five per cent of the reading according, to the correspondent, was correct and unexceptionable. What, however, is more amazing is that another unknown inquirer was told the physical malady he was suffering from. The unbeliever at once turned his ear, for he had believed that his disease was a secret. The manuscript was further consulted. It told him: "You have tried this medicine or that. All that proved useless and unavailing. Now, you will go to Tiruvannamali where you will find some herb nearest to the spot occupied by Sri Ramana Rishi. This herb made into a decoction with certain other drugs will cure you of your malady." My correspondent tells me that this prediction proved absolutely correct. If, as he says, these manuscripts are reliable, it does appear worth while to purchase the manuscript straightaway and make a scientific research.

Astrology And Universities

If these manuscripts are dependable, there is no reason why even our Universities should not start a chair for the study of Astrology. That should at least dispose off quacks effectively. I believe a proposal to this effect was recently considered by the Lahore University on the suggestion of Dr. Mulbagala. Ancient Hindu Universities were known to have imparted teaching in Astrology as a part and parcel of the University curriculum of studies.

A Malabar Astrologer

Even as I am writing this article, I am told by Mr. Viraraghavachariar, Retired Officer of the Madras High Court, who is himself a first class astrologer, that he recently came to know of a Malabar astrologer called Puduval who makes very startlingly accurate predictions. Without necessarily having to depend on 'Nadi Granthas', this famous astrologer, I am told, is able to assess every horoscope at its true worth. One man, for instance, prepared a horoscope for a cow just born in his house and sent it to Puduval, who at once told him that the horoscope related to a four-footed animal and not to a human being! I am told also that this man is an expert in various branches of astrology, medical, botanical, cattle, individual, human, mundane, etc. It is known that the Raja of Chettinad patronises this astrologer. Some of the predictions made by this man have been testified to by eminent authorities.

Religion And Astrology

But, according to this person, mere knowledge of the science of the heavens is not sufficient to help accurate predictions. One has to be an incessant seeker after truth. He must be a regular worshipper of the Gods and must worship them with devotion and regularity, otherwise his science hardly aids him in his prediction. To this school of belief belonged the famous Valluvan hailing from the same village as the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. This Valluvan belonged to the Harijan caste and had been initiated into the mysteries of some kind of baser worship. He was such a good devotee, they say, that merely on sighting a person he was able to read his past, present and future aright. But, for the authority of the eminent men who bear testimony to this matter, the story sounds like a fable of the Arabian Nights or Aesop's Fables.

Truth Never Dies

Truth never dies. The ages come and go.
The mountains wear away, the stars retire.
Destruction lays earth's cities low;
And empires, States and dynasties expire;
And caught and handed by the wise,
Truth never dies.

2

Though unreceived and scoffed at through the years:
Though made the butt of ridicule and jest;
Though held aloft for mockery and jeers,
Denied by those of transient power possessed,
Insulted by the insolence of lies,
Truth never dies.

3

It answers not. It does not take offence,
But with a mighty silence bides its time;
As some brave cliff that braves the elements
And lifts through all the storms its head sublime,
It ever stands, uplifted by the wise;
And never dies.

4

As rests the Sphinx amid Egyptian sands;
As looms on high the snowy peak and crest
As firm and patient as Gibraltar stands,
So truth, unwearied, waits era blest
When men shall turn to it with great surprise.
Truth never dies.

"The Voice of Ethiopia."

It's nice to be kind-hearted, if you don't give the tramp the shirt off your husband's back.

Britain And Arabs

Ibn Saud

An Interview With King Ibn Saud

Palestine Serves As The Acid Test Of Imperial Diplomacy

"So far as possible", writes Mr. H. ST. J. B. Philby from Riyadh, capital of Sa'udi Arabia, in the 'World Review' of November, "I have given the King's views in his own words. And I have his permission to make them public if I think they would be of interest to the world. The fact that His Majesty's views, already well enough known to the British Government, have never yet been published gives added importance to the breaking of his studied silence of what is a superemely critical moment."

ON Sunday, August 7th, the Arab world was electrified by the broadcast announcement that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had paid a surprise visit by air to Jerusalem and had already departed on his return to England. During the bare twenty-four hours of his stay he had seen the sights of the Holy Land by air and by car, and he sat in conference with the High Commissioner, the General Officer commanding the troops in Palestine, and other high officials. The dramatic appearance and disappearance of the 'deus ex machina' portended good or evil—no one knew which.

A notice was issued by the Broadcasting Station at Ramallah that the High Commissioner would be on the air the next evening at 8 o'clock. Arabia tuned in—every receiver in the country was listening in. The moment arrived. 'Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus.' Sir Harold MacMichael spoke—he sounded suitably emotional—for barely two minutes and in those two minutes he delivered himself of platitude after platitude like a child repeating a lesson in class. At Riyadh the feeling was one of disappointment and of irritation that such an occasion had been used to repeat sentiments bordering on the burlesque.

Studied Silence

I had had frequent opportunities of discussing Arab affairs in general and the present situation in particular with His Majesty King Ibn Sa'ud, but His Majesty had generally evaded any statement of his sentiments for publication and I had refrained from any precise definition of his views and policy. I accordingly seized the present opportunity of ascertaining something of his views with the idea of publication—relying on my long-standing friendship with His Majesty and of his knowledge of my constant efforts in furthering the interests of the Arabs.

I began by explaining to His Majesty the sentiments I had heard expressed by various individuals and the trend of various articles I had read in the European and Arabic papers. I suggested the general astonishment of the public at the studied silence he had adopted in regard to the present situation.

His Majesty replied to all this in the following words: "I have considered that in present circumstances silence is the wisest course. In arriving at that conclusion I have put my trust in God and my reliance on the knowledge of all intelligent folk in Islam and among the Arabs of the deep sincerity of my religious and national convictions. That is one reason and another is that I have not thought the circumstances suitable for the expression of my views."

"The present situation," I persisted, "demands an expression of your views so that the world may know them. Can your Majesty explain more clearly the reason of your silence and unwillingness to speak at the present time when everyone concerned with the Arab cause is deeply concerned to know your Majesty's opinion?" I added: "Your Majesty is fully aware of your position in the Arab world, and you know also how the British Government respects your sentiments and acknowledges your status in Islam and Arabia. As your friend, it would not be backward in according favourable consideration of your views if you explained matters and communicated your opinions to it. On the other hand, you see the Arabs and Islam greatly exercised by affairs in Palestine, while many of them regret and criticise your silence."

Three Reasons

His Majesty replied: "There is no doubt, indeed, of the friendship of Great Britain. The policy we have adopted with our political discussions with Britain and other Powers is to treat all our conversations as confidential until we have disposed of the difficulties under consideration. I am satisfied that I have never failed to offer advice when I believed that the advice I had to offer was in the mutual interests of the English and the Arabs. Now I have offered such advice in the clearest terms, and expressed my opinions to Great Britain regarding the present situation and the consequences that may be expected from the present policy she is following."

"That," I interrupted, "is certainly praiseworthy, but what is more important is that the world should know your opinions and that you yourself should be informed as to the reaction of Great Britain to your advice and representations."

His Majesty replied:

"There are three reasons which lead me to think that the time is not ripe for such a public utterance. Firstly, because England is the friend of the Arabs and of all nations the one most needful of conciliating the Arabs and according to them their rights in view of the need for protecting her own interests and communications. Secondly, because between England and the Arabs there exist covenants and agreements, as everybody knows. And thirdly, because the present state of affairs and its consequences are not concealed from Great Britain, while, if the British Government is weighing the matter as it deserves to be weighed and is actively considering it, then there is still hope that it will reconsider its position and take action in a manner consonant with its own interests and the interests of its Muslim and the more reasonable course. But if Britain has other objectives in view, then it seems to me that the words are of no use whatever if she has made up her mind and has determined to pursue such a course."

Need Of Unity

After a request from me that he should express an opinion as regards the advisability of keeping at any rate, the Arabs advised of his views, His Majesty pursued:

"God be praised, the Arabs understand well enough where I stand. They know me as the champion of their faith and race, but of a truth I do not see much advantage in giving expression to my sentiments and advice under present conditions. I have no desire to speak more precisely on this subject. Nevertheless, fearing that my words may be interpreted in a manner which does not represent my views, I will give you a partial answer to your question My advice to the Arabs from the beginning of my reign—and you know the Arabs are naturally intelligent as well as courageous and noble-minded—has been that they should be united both to defend their common interests and to give added weight to their status abroad

To this day, unfortunately, my hopes and wishes have in no way been realised. Most of the Arabs pursue their courses independently, though the aim and objective of all are identical. This plurality of ideals has certainly caused a setting-back of progress towards the desired goal. Talk without complete agreement and absolute confidence cannot produce the desired results. So when I saw this divergence of ideas I fell back upon myself and remained content to express my personal opinions only to those that referred to me or asked me my views on matters of concern to Arabia and Islam."

"I am given to understand," I said, "from the opinions I have heard expressed by Arabs and their chief leaders, that Your Majesty's opinion is that which counts the highest in their view. I feel I am not far wrong in believing that they would in no way ignore your advice and guidance."

"That, of course, is true enough," replied His Majesty; "I myself do not doubt it for a moment, but all the same I have faith in the words of the poet who said:

'Wisdom consists of acting only when
The consequences of your act you clearly ken.'

"My instinctive nature is such that before entering upon any matter I always look round to make sure that there is an exit as well as an entrance."

Balfour Declaration

I craved His Majesty's permission to put him a specific question regarding Palestine—namely the Jews' justification of their position in that country. His Majesty replied he preferred not to make any comment on that issue, but I insisted that England believed herself to have made promises to the Jews in the Balfour Declaration just as she had also made promises to the Arabs. His Majesty laughed and was silent. "I do not wish," he said at last, "to answer you on that point." I insisted: "It is the point on which the English rely."

"Glory be to God," he said at last, "that did not appoint a distant mark for the marksman! The Balfour promise was indeed the greatest injustice of Great Britain. Is it possible to imagine a greater calamity than taking away the lands and dwellings of the Arabs forcibly and handing them over to others? Why does Europe criticise Germany and others for turning out the Jews from their countries in which they are in a minority in German (or other) territory and not find fault with herself (Europe) for scheming to turn the Arabs out of their country in order that the Jews may dwell therein?

Admitting the British promises to the Arabs and the British Covenant with them, after all they did not give the Arabs any new property, they did not give them anything more than their own lands, their dwellings and the dwellings of their fathers and forefathers before them. The Arabs have been domiciled in these territories, which they conquerred from the Romans, for hundreds of years in unchallenged proprietary right. So how can there be a question of comparing one set of promises with the other?"

"If this is, then, Your Majesty's opinion," I said, "why do you not advise the English accordingly?"

"I can assure you," he replied, "that these matters are not hidden. England knows her own interests better than us. We have not failed to inform her of what is in our minds."

Partition Issue

I then asked His Majesty if he would tell me what would be his

(Continued on Page 54)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SOME NOVELS

GUY AND PAULINE. By Compton Mackenzie. The World's Classics. 2sh.

AGE OF CONSENT. By Norman Lindsay. T. Werner Laurie Ltd. 7/6d.

NOR EQUAL NOR UNEQUAL. By Valentine, Ward, Lock and Co.

Those of us who belong to a generation to whom the War, because of our extreme youth, meant less than our school games or the adventures of Pip and Squeak are not acquainted with Mr. Compton Mackenzie in his earlier moods. We have known him only as a gay and gallant gentleman, sardonic, amusing, witty and wise with a passionate interest in the sort of human nature which is frankly and charmingly human. We have known, too, his continental leanings, his Italian enthusiasms, his scholarship, his deft and delicious subtleties, his irreverence which soils, like a vagrant schoolboy, the impeccable exterior of suburbia. Mr. Mackenzie as one of the two, too small band of English writers with the ability of his European contemporaries to handle love with un-self-consciousness and the sort of uninhibited competence not to be found in British novelists we are familiar with. But Mr. Mackenzie, who is more English than England, who writes in the accepted tradition of Englishery a book of a gentle and mellowed flavour is a revelation.

"Guy and Pauline" was written in 1914 and finished at Gallipoli before the writer had suffered that "intolerable excess of violent experience" which the war bequeathed as a dread legacy to his generation. It is a story of young love—sweet and fresh, tender, intense—laid against the background of the English countryside and it has the serene and placid beauty of autumnal gold, "a grey bridge long-purples on the bank, and the swallows high in the silver air of the morning" . . . A book instinct with the charm of a forgotten world, and of the fast disappearing tradition of leisureliness in literature, a book in which an unfamiliar Mr. Mackenzie scores another and splendid sort of success.

"The Age of Consent" is yet another clever and deliciously amusing book by the author of "the Cantiens Amorist." And is illustrated in black and white by the author. It deals with the adventures of Bradley Mudgets, an artist who along with his dog decides to have a peaceful week at Mergevia Beach. How the appearance of a "model," (a beautiful and primitive girl who is persuaded by Bradley to pose for him) and Young Podsen hiding from the police complicates matters, is amusingly told. Artists especially will enjoy this book as it provides a great many interesting side lights on their work

"Valentine" who usually writes one of those simple, straightforward stories with happy endings and the sort of heroes women in their thirties dream about, undoubtedly adds to his reputation by the latest example of his talent "Nor Equal Nor Unequal," a thoroughly interesting, restful holiday yarn with no purple patches, no highlights, no complexities—a really pleasant change from the realistic literature of own time.

A. C. V.

A Daring Book

THE SEX LIFE OF THE UNMARRIED ADULT: An inquiry into and an interpretation of current sex practices. Edited by Ira S. Wile, M.D. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., Museum St., London.

"The sex problems of the unmarried are here discussed from various sociological aspects by a number of eminent American professors" As Lorine Pruette says in her section on 'Conditions To-day': "It is evidence of a considerable change in popular thinking that a book with the title of the present volume could be produced. Until now, it has been the custom for society in this country to avert its eyes from the subject of the sex life of unmarried males and stoutly to deny that such a thing existed for unmarried females.'

The motto on the fly-leaf "The concealment of truth is the only indecorum known to science" (Westermarck) has been kept in view by the writers, though, of course, allowance must always be made for the idiosyncrasies of the observer. It is evident that such a book is bound to shock anybody who has pet theories on sex morals, not founded on facts. But genuine seekers for truth should be glad to have the facts irrespective of thories.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, in considering whether there is at all such a thing as a special sex life of the unmarried, points out "that the social value of virginity is not biologically founded prudishness fortunately, is giving way to frankness"'

Dr. Ingalls, in the section on 'Biology of Sex,' says: "Biological impulses and compulsions are too old and too-deep seated to be materially altered by present institutions band regulations." "Marriage and non-marriage, like the moral and immoral, are not biological concepts." "One need not expect that the rank and file of humanity will be satisfied with substitution and still less with sublimation, and neither of these can be counted on for material aid in any social system."

Prof. Groves, from the psychological point of view, tears the curtain of hypocrisy: "The comfortable assumption that sex can be kept quiescent until marriage invites it to come forth, is at an end.....Not only is there never a time when sex is quiescent, it always refuses to be passive."

Prof. Burgess considers the sociological aspect. "The lifting of the taboo on sex discussion, the increasing freedom of women and the so-called revolt of youth have been the principal factors of change in the social attitude towards this problem", "Ministers in the pulpit, priests at the altar, educators and lecturers on the platform, in a compromising situation: Be virile, yet be moral (which is a contradiction in terms)." Mary R. Beard deals with the economic aspect. She sounds a note of warning that unless something is done to solve the economic problems which prevent people marrying and settling down, war is inevitable, as it is the only possible outlet for unemployed energy.

Dr. R. L. Dickinson considers the subject medically. The possibility of controlling conception and preventing disease, a dissipation of the supposed horrors of self-relief and the consequent disappearance of the feeling of shame due to it, are, according to him, important factors of change. The social attitude towards abortion has changed too, since, in spite of there being one abortion to every four living children in New York (and one to one in Germany), there have been only three convictions of abortionists in 15 years. "The moralist insists that continence in the unmarried is wholly compatible with good health, unimpaired capacity for wonted work and reasonable serenity, and that there is no need for ever prescribing intercourse outside marriage; it may be true, but the scientist is still asking for actual evidence and proof in place of mere opinion and he has not yet received it." "The mitigation and removal of the penalties, physical and social, for the natural sex act are in sight. This represents the beginning of a new attitude towards all varieties of erotic play and sex experimentation, within and outside of marriage.'

Morris L. Ernst, dealing with the legal aspect, says: "The foremost mandate of the judicial branch of the Government in matters gonadic has been to insist on ignorance. Sexual knowledge had to be kept from the young." But even the law-courts are showing signs of waking up. He says further: "I am quite convinced that legal prohibition placed on fornication and adultery are by no means deterrents for married or unmarried males of females.....One jurist, stretched the law by the dictum: Proof of an adulterous inclination in the minds of the parties and of an opportunity to satisfy it justifies an inference of sexual intercourse." To this another court replied in effect: "Hugging and kissing for a half hour without interruption in a cemetery is not sufficient for a conviction, either of adultery or fornication." The writer proposes the following as a modest programme: "Abolish all censorship laws Legalize abortion under medical supervision and within such time limits as the medical profession may determine to be safe. Cancel laws against the spread of birth-control information. Repeal the adultery laws. Likewise the laws against fornication. Abolish the Mann Act, except for cases of compulsory and real white slavery. Do away with all alienation of affection and breach of promise of marriage actions. Liberalise divorce."

Prof. Kallen treats the moral aspect. He says "the standards of the educated middle-class are shifting. They tend to affirm sex education, birth control, freedom for the unmarried, easy marriage and easy divorce . . As girls keep asserting: "If I want to, it's nobody's business but my own.' Dr. G. V. Hamilton is cited as pointing out that the proportion of women who have had illicit relations before marriage is increasing. "Significantly, however, this does not mean that legal marriage is decreasing. On the contrary."

Prof. Lovett traces the changes in English literature from the 17th century to the present day and shows that romantic love is losing its attraction as a theme for novels. "Love is becoming gradually so accessible, so unmysterious and so free that its value is trivial." He adds, however, that H. G. Wells may be right in holding that there is far more significant material for fiction than mating.

In the last section, Lorine Pruette considers modern conditions. "A considerable number of independent and intellectual young women definitely prefer the arrangement of progressive monogamy to that of marriage, holding that they thus escape the burdens of the conventional masculine attitude towards the wife and retain a genuine advantage by the appearance of giving from desire rather than by legal fiat."

Finally, the editor gives a number of questions, which each unmarried adult has to answer in terms of his own constitution, training and experience, and which cannot be answered in general terms. In short, a daring book which would have been impossible even ten years ago.

R. D. KARVE.

EVOLUTION OF MAN AND HIS CULTURE

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN AND HIS CULTURE. By H. C. Bibby 1s. 6d. 1938 Publishers—Victor Gollancz Ltd.

Victor Gollancz is well-known as a publisher of excellent progressive books. This particular book belongs to "The New People's Library" being a series of books on a wide range of topics, designed as basic introductions. The aim of the series is that each book (a) should be authoritative (b) should be simply written (c) should assume no previous knowledge on the part of the reader. The Evolution of man and his culture being the latest addition.

The aim of this book is to present in simple and easily readable form an account of the way in which our species has evolved from others, and has developed through many thousands of years the complex society of to-day. For a proper appreciation of this development it is necessary to call in the aid of many different sciences such as geology, botany, zoology, climatology, archaeology, anthropology and economics. The difficulty is to select from this profusion just so much of each science as to give the maximum illumination in the minimum space. As a result much oversimplification is inevitable and the specialist in any one science may consider its treatment as superficial. This cannot be helped. The aim of this book is not to explain everything fully but to serve as a stimulant for further studies.

D. G. T.

RACING PIGEONS FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Tens of thousands of racing pigeons are enrolled in Great Britain on their own "national service register."

The register, just completed, was started during the crisis, when hundreds of pigeon owners offered their birds for military, naval and Air Force use.

Major Osman, editor of the "Racing Pigeon", was called in by the Air Ministry to give advice.

"There is no doubt that pigeons will be used in any future war just as much as in the last," he said. "You can use a pigeon to get a message through where an aeroplane's radio, for example, would not be powerful enough because of a crowded ether and jamming."

Many of the most famous birds in the country are included in the register, some of them worth as much as £25.

Any bird that has been trained as a homer needs no additional training for carrying messages in wartime.

Pleasant Homes

A Comfortable Home

"There's no side to our family," writes Mrs. R. "so it just wouldn't make sense for us to go in for anything impressive in interior decoration, even if we could afford it. Besides a bunch of growing children would make ducks and drakes out of elaborate materials and pastel coverings. What we want is a friendly comfortable home with restful fine colours and furniture of good substantial design."

The Basic Furniture

"For the first time in years we have a bit of spare money to put on the house. and we want to make it do asmuchas possible. The living room and dining room will get the main refurnishing. We will do over the walls and get new rugs and curtains for both rooms. The basic furniture will have to remain. but we will be able to buy a few incidental things. We'd like some extra small tables and a nice desk for the living room. and I thought a pair of good-looking arm chairs for the head and foot of the dining table would pep up the set and they'd be handy since we only have six chairs now. The questions are: what colours for walls. rugs. curtains. slip covers? These rooms are sunny and pleasant. I'd be very grateful for your help."

The Answer

You're lucky that you can just about do what you like as far as colours are concerned. And don't apologize about not going in for the exotic or formal mads in decorating. It's harder and more important to put across the kind of a home that's your ideal. Because it depends on so many other things besides just furniture and fabrics . . . . it takes a gay good nature, patience, enthusiasm and a lot of tenderness. Whereas, a showy stylized room takes only some inanimate objects that are not made for children and everyday living. As for practicality, remember that you can use fresh light colours where hard wear doesn't fall.

For your living and dining rooms, why not have the walls both painted white with ceilings in palest green. Use a flowered chintz at the windows with a white ground and a riotous pattern. For the floors, have two tone beige to brown rugs—both alike—in one of those new indistinct fern leaf designs. The sofa I'd slip cover in a green and beige striped material, a firm washable weave, and for the two chairs I'd choose a plainish green. Make new lamp shades out of stretched chintz (the same pattern as you have at the windows). In the dining room, the two new arm chairs (an excellent idea incidentally) would be best in green I think—then you could recover the seats of the old side chairs in the stripe. You'd have here a tranquil room with both style and practicality.

(COPYRIGHT.)

"Our bunch of children would make ducks and drakes of elaborate decorating."

"As the crow flies" is a good line —if he doesn't stop now and then for a little corn.

AMICO TILA

A scientific Ointment to cure PREMATURE DEBILITY

It is an absolutely harmless preparation based on combined ancient and modern science. The active principles of substances recognised best for correction of the dead centres of puberty have been employed in its composition Literature free on application.

Price per tube Rs 1-8 postage extra

Sole Agents: AMIN & ISMAIL
Chemists & Druggists,
79, Colootola Street, CALCUTTA

Could these football crazy gals be called 'goal' diggers?

Novel Crocheted Chair Set

Behold this intriguing chair set, made of small flowers and leaves, joined together. Mind you, it is a most unusual one—so smart that you're going to want one for every chair. Your friends will be envious and will seek your assistance in making a set for themselves.

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Little Accents That Brace Up A House

Shireen has such a way with little accents around her house. She always keeps it looking so fresh different by small inexpensive changes. Vases and flowers are of course a favourite way of doing that.....Right now the putty-toned walls of her living room are aglow with the deep lavender tones of chrysanthemums in pewter bowls. While the dining room, with the same colour walls, has masses of shaggy yellow chrysanthemums in copper jug.

Nice Notions

Her own bedroom, though, is where she really shines, because she feels freer here to be personal and try out nice notions. The last time I was over, she had just made a new petticoat for her dressing table—this time a light blue pleated linen skirt with big white buttons around the top. Picture that in a room with white walls and the palest blue ceiling. The curtains are sheer white muslin with valances of pleated blue linen with the same big white buttons across the top. The bedspread and chairs are in a blue and lavender striped material and the rug is really lovely—an all-over floral carpet. Another new touch was the screen which was covered in handsome floral medallion wall paper in clear soft colours on a white ground.

More Than Nine Lives

"Oh that screen is reincarnated every year," Shireen explained.

Shireen is smart about little decorating accents around her house.

Sometimes I use it down in the front hall covered with a formal scenic paper. Sometimes it goes in the living room covered in the cretonne I've got on the sofa. Then ever so often it winds up here again in some paper or fabric that will pep up the scent. Here I keep my portable sewing machine behind the screen.

"But do you know I think that a fairly frequent change of pictures does about as much as anything to keep a room out of a rut. Like everybody else, I have a lot more family photographs than I have room for—well, I have some really nice frames, so I rotate the pictures. That way there's always something worth looking at on the walls."

Thanks, Shireen for sharing your little tricks of the trade. They're worth remembering.

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Putting It Thick

Publicity Has Become A Fine Art To-day And Nowhere Is It More Developed Than In "Gawd's Own Land"

By NARIMAN KHORY

A PHILOSOPHER was once asked what he considered to be the most characteristic aspect of the twentieth century. Being an out of the ordinary philosopher, he did not call to mind Flood-lighting or Foot-ball pools, or Fan-dancing, but surprised his questioner by a prophetic phrase: "The Power of Publicity."

If the sage in his wisdom spoke the truth, it is not difficult to see why Publicity methods are nowhere so advanced and multifarious to-day as in America. American newspapers and magazines are a treat to the eye and a threat to the pocket. You buy them not merely to be informed but also to be insulted. Either you don't take good care of your teeth or you are letting your hair fall away prematurely. What Mr. Roosevelt says about the Munich pact is given to you side by side with what Mr. Everybody Jones has to say about shaving soap. The heroine in the magazine is alone on a desert island, but the latest cocktail shaker is hardly a column away.

Novel Ideas

The literary output of ad-writers must run into millions of words a day. Their chirpy philosophies and veiled threats are spread across double pages blazing with colour. No go-ahead publicity man worth his column-inch is now merely content with superlatives. "Robinson's Soap is good" isn't good enough any longer. All manner of new approaches have to be thought out. The emphasis is on originality.

And it is mainly because the ad-writer generally does succeed in being really original that the advertisement sections of American periodicals become a storehouse of unexpected amusement. Where else except in a New York weekly can you hope to read the following pithy advertisement?

"He gave her flowers. Bought her candy. But he didn't take her to hear Jim Dorsey and his Swing Music and to see the Ice show at Terrace Restaurant—— So she married a guy who did!" Or this?

TORNADE

A Divorcee's Parfum For The Skin

"If you are just back from Reno, the perfume proper is Tornade, another Revillon parfum for the skin. This wicked essence of sophistication is a cunning bouquet of precious wood oils, a jungle redolence imprisoned in an extract from the glands of sables. Apply it not to your hanky or gown, but touch it sparingly to six places on your skin. Then off to cocktails and may Allah protect you!"

A really original idea is that of a "dog-food" manufacturer in Chicago who inserts at his own expense, advertisements in local papers for any lost dogs reported. If the strayed animal is found, the grateful owner is bound to become a life-long customer. What an improvement on the ancient method of asking readers to "Buy Barker's Dog-biscuits and make your dog happy"!

Here are a few more instances called from a variety of journals:

"Boy King desires Position"—Herald Tribune'

"Job wanted. I can tutor your children, wash your automobile or your dishes take your dog out for a stroll, do your office work, ghost-write for you, prepare your speeches, argue with your Ma-in-law. There is nothing wrong with me physically, mentally or morally. Will you take a chance on me?"—Hartford Times'.

A Publicity Bomb!

But it is not until we explore the domain of the movie press-agent, the aristocrat of publicity-men, that we arrive at the acme and the consummation of modern publicity art. Purple passages were never penned as a movie writer pens them. To him no human emotion is too profound to be reduced to a resounding adjectival formula. Superlatives roar out of his type-writer as bullets out of a Lewis gun. But it is not with mere words that the movie press-agent contents himself.

RESULTS OF Criminals Competition

See pages 27 and 30

Publicising a new picture is an intricate business calling for a vibrant pen and an ingenious imagination. Not long ago, the film "Lost Horizon" opened for its premiere in a Seattle Theatre. Reams of printed matter were let loose upon the citizens but it was felt that a really stunning publicity stunt was required to round off the campaign. The police were approached, and their permission obtained to explode a bomb (a harmless one, of course) exactly as the curtain went up for the opening show. A bomb detonating in the middle of a busy city thoroughfare was bound to arouse interest. Anxious telephone calls poured into newspaper offices, and by a previous arrangement, the reply was: "The picture Lost Horizon' opens at Seattle Theatre from to-day. Go and see it."

Not So Smart

Among other extraordinary stunts performed by movie men (and applauded by "Variety the film-trade journal) was the one which advertised "Three Smart Girls." Taking his cue from the title, the Press-agent hired three smart girls, dressed them up daringly and asked them to run helter-skelter through the streets to the theatre where the picture was being shown. And for good measure, each girl trailed a string to which was tied a chicken wearing spectacles!

During the showing of "Hurricane' an American theatre rigged up an aeroplane in its lobby and created a lively, if miniature hurricane indoors. "Love is a Headache" was advertised by asking girls clad as nurses to distribute free aspirin tablets.

But America being an individualistic country, it is not left to professional publicity men alone to think up audacious stunts. Not long ago in the classified columns of a New York daily appeared the following tribute from a gratified husband;

"My wife Isobel, not having left my bed and board for ten years, I cheerfully hold myself responsible for all debts she may have incurred in the past or may incur in the future!"

BOMBAY'S FISHING INDUSTRY

Plea For Protection To Ruined Fishermen

(BY 'AQUATUS')

It seems to me a great pity that Bombay's fishing industry should receive comparatively so little public attention in spite of the fact that it is intimately connected with the problem of nutrition and possesses a first-class socio-economic importance for the masses of our population.

HELPING TRADE MONOPOLY

From that viewpoint alone, the activities of the so-called fisheries department under the control of the Director of Industries deserve the closest scrutiny and the present writer has no doubt that the Economic Development and Survey Committee will examine the situation and suggest policies that are more consistent with the general policy of small industry development outlined by the Congress Ministry. Mr. Sorley's excellent survey published by the Government of Bombay some years ago should form the basis of such an inquiry into the possibilities of marine fisheries of our province as conditions have not changed since Mr. Sorley completed his survey. It would be however interesting briefly to notice the present-day fisheries situation and point out how the 'schemes' of development already launched by the Government department, instead of helping the 'gabits', 'kolis' and 'daldis' in developing the industry and improving the production of fish, benefits the individual and monopolistic 'intrepreneur' — the capitalistic middleman—whose interest is restricted to personal profit and is diametrically opposed to that of both producers and consumers.

ILLUSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

The steam launches plying on the Concan coast, for instance, are owned by members of this class of profiteer-middleman and it is difficult to see why public money should be wasted in the form of loan on an enterprise which is described and justified as contributing to the development of fisheries. The present writer has seen the claim made by these interests that, as a result of the transport facilities offered by the launch traffic, the fishermen of the Concan coast have had an additional market. This claim is untenable and the Director of Industries ought to explode it. To begin with, this mode of marketing by diverting a substantial part of the local produce merely cripples the local supply without compensating the local population of producers and consumers. It must be remembered that while the level of production has not improved the launches carry away what the motor lorries spare as surplus in the local produce: and any one who has visited the Concan Coast (as the present writer has done) is easily impressed by the menace of this kind of development—a menace that is bound to interfere with the already scandalous conditions of malnutrition obtained amongst the poverty-stricken Concan populations.

LAUNCHES AND FISHERMEN

The 'bangda,' and other fish transported and sold in Bombay markets, while its price remains fairly high, is distinctly inferior to the fish imported from such distant places as Karachi (it tastes like dry fish used as a substitute for fresh fish, probably because of lack of cold-storage technique) and the launch enterprise can hardly be said to have contributed to any development when its advantages and disadvantages are weighed in a dispassionate manner. The argument that the launches create a greater demand for production is equally fallacious unless any proportionate improvement in the fishing activity were recorded. The organisation of production in these areas is primitive. The 'gabits' are a ruined class, mostly ignorant, and systematically exploited by the local moneylenders. They have no resources of capital investment necessary for purchase of boats and nets. The industry is generally un-economic as the living conditions of the classes of these fishermen could easily show and, worst of all, the profits of fishing go into the pockets of parasitic merchants and middlemen who have taken the industry out of the hands of men and women actually working in it. The fishermen who sell fish in the bazar buy fish from merchants and live certainly precariously, on the margin of a small commission. The trade is operated by a handful of monopolists who, as Mr. Sorley had had the honesty and courage to point out, actually 'broke' government which tried to make an essay in power-fishing in the port of Bombay.

HELP THE FISHERMAN

The activities of the Government department and its 'experts' ought to be reviewed, in the light of these facts. Since the present Government's policy has been defined as one aiming to help the small producer, the department maintained with public expenditure should devote itself to the task of helping the fishermen of the Bombay and Concan coasts. A foreign expert cannot do this and it seems to me a cruel mockery that any 'development' of the fishing industry should be undertaken that excluded the entire profession which has practically been ruined and which can at best occupy an inferior position in the existing organisation of the trade.

A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Keep Fingers Away From Blemishes–Expert Warns

WHEN you understand that a "blackhead" is nothing more than natural skin oil clogged in a tiny pore and blackened with dust, there is no need to be alarmed if your skin is so blemished.

The pore has closed in the first place because it became inactive through lack of blood circulation It is safe to bet that a young girl troubled with blackheads, either takes insufficient bodily exercise, or does not take enough time to properly cleanse her skin!

Either fault is unpardonable in this enlightened age, so the girl is a victim to her own carelessness. I once knew of a blighted romance because the young man in the case couldn't quite condone the young lady's blemished skin. "Every time I looked into her face and saw those blemishes on her nose and chin, I wondered why she didn't remove them! I figured if she was the girl I wanted her to be she would want to keep her face clean!" And so he drifted away.

Any treatment tending to overcome oily skin will tend to remove blackheads and tiny pimples. Cleanliness is of great importance! Especially in preventing the infection and mild inflammation which frequently causes a spreading of pimples on the skin.

Squeezing and pinching blackheads is not advisable. If you have many, a steaming of the face or washing with hot water and soap to open the pores is permitted. But no hot water or steam on an oily skin thereafter!

If the blemishes are stubborn bathe your skin with a solution of common washing soda, (one teaspoonful to a pint of water), to soften them for removal. But as this is very irritating to the skin it should be wiped off in a couple of minutes and cold milk applied to soothe your face.

A complexion brush and superfatted soap are excellent aids in ridding the skin of these blemishes. But if they resist even this brisk treatment, then you may resort to the old-fashioned method of pressing them with a remover which you may buy in any drugstore. Squeezing a blackhead with two fingers only bruises the tissue and leads to the formation of a pimple.

Once your skin is clear, daily washing with soap and warm water, followed by dousings of chilled water or harmless astringent such as lemon juice, borax or benzoin solution, will keep your skin clear.

Of course external and internal stimulation are necessary. See that you exercise more and never, never, go to bed with a dirty face!

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Kumari Sheela Pandit, a pupil of Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music, who was awarded a gold medal at the All-India Musical Conference held at Allahabad recently.

(Continued from col. 4)

skin care and exercises for her developing body.

And if your child asks for a new compact, a bit of good perfume and some delicate make-up, please don't go righteous and deny her them. She'll get them somehow—and perhaps of inferior quality.

After all, the four years at college aren't just for cramming one's brain with a lot of book facts. They are a rounding-out period of a personality—when your little girl learns how to get along with a slice of the outside world.

Woman's Jiffy Vestee

The little time it took to crochet this vestee would surprise you. It is an essential to every woman's wardrobe, which should convince you of the necessity of having one. Comes in small, medium and large sizes, and is easily made to fit every size.

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College Freshman Requires Knowledge Of Personal Grooming

Although she may have seemed a baby to you last October, when she passed her examination she is definitely a young lady on her way to college today.

It is a big step she is taking and she needs a happy and encouraging send-off from those at home. For she is about to compete with the charm, as well as with the brains of many bright, attractive girls

Up until this important step in her life it has been quite all right for her to be rather indifferent about the care of her beauty. But no longer will an occasional shampoo and a bit of lipstick suffice to keep her lovely looking.

Knowledge of thorough grooming is as essential to her future happiness and welfare, as what she will learn in her freshman year at college. And if you do not believe me, just ask a few girls who are now juniors or seniors!

No mother wants to have an ugly duckling on her hands. And

Will your daughter get an B. A. in personal loveliness?

she needn't have, if she will take the time necessary to instruct her maturing child in the art of self-care.

SHE MUST BE DAINTY

The primary rule in college, as well as in life, is cleanliness. Daily shower or bath, constant use of a deodorant whether she thinks she needs one or not, fresh underthings, spotless scalp and glossy hair, clear skin and nails that speaking of loving care. Never must she be guilty of halatosis. Enough exercise, simple meals eaten regularly, and daily mouth hygiene should keep her free of that social menace.

Your little girl has to find her niche in this new world she is entering, so aid her in every way you can to find a happy one. If she is passing through the adolescent age when her skin is blemished and her figure just forming, place in her hands a routine for

(Continued in Col. 1).

My hands are now soft and lovely—

...thanks to* DAGGETT & RAMSDELL *Perfect Hand Lotion

Beautiful hands are so attractive . . . and easy to keep that way when you use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion. Use this delicately fragrant lotion faithfully night and morning . . . see how soft and smooth it makes your hands. If your hands have become rough and unattractive you will be delighted how quickly Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion will restore their charm. It also imparts a velvety softness to arms, shoulders, elbows and knees. See for yourself how attractive this delightful lotion will make your hands.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

MOUNTAINEERING IN INDIA

Punjab's Enthusiastic Lead

No Dearth Of Men If Training Facilities Can Be Secured

(By MIRZA A. AZIZ

For centuries in the remote past and till recently, India's genius was immersed in the study of metaphysics, philosophy and other subjects of a kindred character. The sages attended to their 'mind' alone and cared little for 'matter'. Their ultra-subjectivism dwarfed objective thinking; and no attempt was made to rationalize physical environments. Consequently, men remained in deadly horror of natural forces which became objects of worship and ritualism. Their failure to comprehend a phenomenon invariably resulted in its deification. Thus, the majesty of the mountains inspired great reverential awe. To assault them was considered highly sacrilegious; and the taboo was inexorably enforced. The dauntless deity who—such was the nature of mountains. The made his abode on the mountain-top was unapproachable, irremovable, and his sovereignty unchallengeable. Even now, in the twentieth century, people living in the mountainous parts of the country relate with profound interest many legends and mythical stories about snow-gods.

Thus in the past blind faith, superstitiousness and pseudo-religionism dispirited the people, cramped their energies, and destroyed the passion for intrepid adventures and courageous experimentation. With the dawn of the modern age, however, and Westernisation of the country, the beliefs and mentality, at least of the educated communities, have perceptibly changed. Two factors, I think, have conspired to change the 'attitude' of men towards mountain—climbing all over the civilised world. Firstly, scientific progress and the cult of rationalism unmistakably explained away the nature' of mountains. The new enlightenment enabled the people no longer to regard the supposed barriers standing betwixt them and the snowy mountain peaks as insuperable. The idea connected with the impregnability of the spirit resident in mountains—the spirit which, it was supposed, jealously guarded the virginity of the domain inalienably belonging to it—was for ever banished from the mind of man. The new age regarded the supernatural—denizens of mountain-heights as incredibly fictitious beings. Secondly, the dictates of science gave birth to a new spirit of adventure. Never has the human race been so animated by this spirit as after the advent of the period of scientific inventions and discoveries. This is, perhaps, the greatest gift of science, its handsomest present The "spirit of adventure" accepted the challenge from the snow-clad peaks rising high into the sky and ceaselessly began the task of conquering them. It is this spirit which has maintained the enthusiasm of British and German Expeditions to Mount Everest and Nanga Parbat respectively, despite many disastrous failures.

Punjab 'Breaks The Ice'

It is indeed a matter of singular satisfaction that a Mountaineering Club has been formed in the Punjab and has succeeded in its very first year, in climbing "Snowy-Cone"—the 20,000 feet high peak in the Lahoul country. It was perhaps the first Indian Himalayan Expedition of its kind; and we must congratulate it on its stupendous achievement. In fact, there is no dearth in India, at present, of men who, if they are properly trained and given adequate opportunities, will become in a short time very successful mountaineers. We sanguinely hope that the newly-formed Punjab Mountaineering Club will, on the one hand, inculcate love of adventure in our people, and on the other hand, assiduously try, of course within circumstantial limits, (for the provisions of the latest mountaineering equipment in scarcely possible without adequate funds) to offer facilities to those who become its members to learn and practise mountaincraft.

The fact, indeed, that we are physically so akin to highest montains in the world must stimulate

(Continued On Page 48)

OUR SHORT STORY

GOWRY'S DOWRY

By J. N. S. IENGAR

NO father grudges his girl a dowry, at least in feminine goods, if not in cash This choice has not a little to do with the decision of the mother. She knows where the shoe is likely to pinch her daughter. She, therefore, blesses her child, at the time of separation, with costly jewels, rich clothes, fine furniture and numerous utensils of all metals. When she comes to consider the case of her son-in-law, her one, and the only line of interest it his health. Her devotion centres upon his stomach. From the very day of the betrothal, the mother-in-law keeps up plying her son-in-law with sweets which can be preserved for some length of time. She supplements this groundwork with feasting him at regular intervals under one pretext or another, with choice vegetables prepared with artistic culinary skill and select fruits of the season and 'masala' milk.

* * * *

The day was when the groom was keenly appreciative of this sort of care and attention on the part of his mother-in-law. Since, he became a creature of new times and stranger circumstances. New standards of living entailed upon him greater and wilder expenditure to meet his modern needs and fashionable cravings, general whims and particular fancies

His appetite limits his food, however feasting. The cubic measure of his wardrobe trunk limits his clothes, however nice. The area of his flat circumscribes the number of his furniture pieces. In tune with the spirit of the times, he turned his ken to the convenient, but dangerous, invention of money. No amount of bulge in his bank balance could burst the bounds of safety vaults. In his eyes, the suit for the hand of damsel, however alluring in her charms, almost assumed a semblance to a suit for damages without pleas. The groom expects his prospective father-in-law to reimburse, to-day all that he has spent on his education. He then hopes that his father-in-law shall fully meet the financial demands of his post-graduate education, including the cost of his sojourn in foreign lands for academic purposes. On his return home, he trusts that his father-in-law will set him up in life by greasing the palms of bosses, capable of giving him a job carrying a decent salary; or by buying him a law library costing at least Rs. 10,000 and a motor car if he be qualified to practise law; or by equipping him with a dispensary and a clinic with all the attendant appurtenances, if he be entitled to cure or kill the sick; or by purchasing for him a stock exchange association's card at about Rs. 25,000 with the additional deposit of Rs. 20,000 with the Native Sharebrokers' Association for becoming a certified broker, if he be too good to pass examinations and become eligible for a profession, being the pampered child of a plutocrat. Less awe-inspiring categories of grooms would, perhaps in course of time, severally demand from their respective fathers-in-law a B.S.A. cycle and an Underwood typewriter to become a clerk; or a Singer's sewing machine to be a tailor; a refrigerator to run a milk-bar business; or a set of racks and almirahs for a cloth shop; or even empty drums to stock grains and seeds, etc., for a provision store; or in the last resort a coffin-like glass case, fitted to a pneumatic tyred push-bike to plv the 'pheri' trade haunting cricket grounds, football fields, or wherever urchins congregate. The whole game of dowry-baiting by grooms seems to bank upon the feel of family affection for girls by their parents. This is one facet of the dowry problem.

* * * *

As another facet to it, there are those estimable groups of grooms who are weighed down by unknown burdens, and heavy responsibilities, of setting up a home, correct to modern standards and social styles. In the opinion of one such eligible bachelor, women and men are on a level and equal. Then why should men alone have to bear the entire financial burden of establishing a family? The bachelor in question has overlooked the fact that, all the world over, his tribe establishes families without fleecing dowries from fathers-in-law.

They perhaps escape the stigma by postponing the establishment of families to a date when their income would be adequate enough to meet the liability of their homes without any aid from parents of their wives. With the general run of husbands, wives are assets rather than liabilities. What man spends on his wife is as nothing compared with what he gains from, and because of her. The wife is her husband's watch-dog, house-keeper, cook if necessary, general drudge and bedmate at pleasure. No man is fool enough to think of his wife as an expensive toy and a useless doll, dispensable at will. The crux of the problem, however, is the child. More often than not, rather more inopportune than otherwise, the child is a bye-product. As child-bearing is the natural consummation of womanhood, the mother welcomes the arrival of the child. She would even fear its postponement, lest it should prove 'sine die'

* * * *

A third facet of the dowry problem is the "prestige" groom. This tribe is usually drawn from competition-wallahs. An Indian I.C.S. officer, starting before he is twenty-five on a monthly salary of Rs. 500 plus allowances, surely stands in no need of his father-in-law's financial aid to establish his own home. He is conscious, however, that, by marrying a young lady, he enhances the status, in society, of the father of his wife. He should, therefore, mulct a modest fee of Rs. 15,000 in cash from his prospective father-in-law. In some cases, the father of an Indian civilian fluctuates the purchase-price of his son, in strict consonance with his losses on the stock exchange or the race course. The demand in one case shot up as high as Rs. 40,000. In the same category falls the case of a budding Maharaja being married to more wives than one, sometimes even against his will, for the sake of the dowry money, much wanted by the decrepit, but not yet derelict, parent Maharaja. In these cases, the demand of a dowry, or even its offer, is actuated by considerations of social prestige.

* * * *

Among the working classes, it is the other way. The economic necessities of the parasitic and domineering classes do not fit in with the requirements of the working classes. With these people, marriage is not a luxury. The wife of the workman, be he a weaver, a washerman, a potter or any other, is his loyal helpmate in the real sense of the word. Similarly, his children, male and female, are so many loyal hands, helping, from quite early years, the head of the family. Hence it is that for a workman his wife is a precious commodity, costing him a good bit of his hard-earned money, to the tune of Rs. 500 to 1,000. The dowry system is a canker, afflicting only the middle classes, both lower and upper. Among the richer classes, it is a welcome privilege. Among the working classes it is non-existent.

* * * *

The most gripping aspect of the dowry problem is its reaction on girls, eligible for marriage. They are found to be in two minds. The more dowered in their own right they are, the more pleased are they with their parents. Strangely however, the dowering of thier husbands spells the knell of their love for them Girls recoil from the idea of grooms marrying their parents' money, and not their own personal charms. Certain facts, which have already been recorded by the papers or still only in the experience of participants in the tragic drama of the dowry system, well illustrate these observations. In a family of three daughters and several sons, the vicissitudes of fortune of the girls read like a variegated drama. The eldest girl was married to a budding lawyer at the stiff price of Rs. 5,000. This flower of the educated youth would set a price, varying in degree with the nicely regulated importance of every invitation, by his father-in-law, to a post-marital function In this case, as in most others in Hindu society, the nuptials occurred a few years later than the marriage 'de jure'. On this occasion, which the young lawyer condescended to grace after no end of higgling for as stiff a price as could be mulcted from his father-in-law, the girl was adorned with rare, additional jewels, borrowed from neighbourly friends. The groom had the temerity to divest his wife, at night in the boudoir, of all jewels, her own as well as the borrowed ones and to appropriate them all for himself. Nothing short of a threat of legal proceedings by the actual owners of jewels on loan could constrain the legal groom to part with them The long and the short of it was that the girl was deserted for the best part of her life. In the evening of her frustrated womanhood, she was, however, received by her famous husband to drudge for her younger co-wife.

* * * *

The second daughter, a nervous sort of a girl, committed suicide, in order to save her father from financial ruin, by burning herself with kerosene and match. This type has become not uncommon, thanks to the pioneer performance of the girls of Bengal.

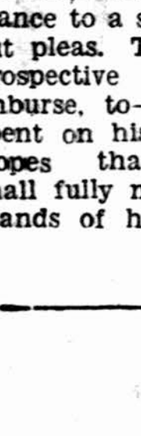
* * * *

The father of our narrative planned to ensure the success of, at least, his youngest daughter,

(Continued On Page 48)

Just a Sip—

AND YOU'LL DRINK IT ALWAYS!



Yes, just one sip of its rich, mature, smooth flavour and the most conscientious palate is immediately satisfied Just one sip, and you'll roll these delicious drops round your tongue and declare you've never tasted anything to compare with Beehive Brandy. Just one sip and all your previous convictions will go by the board. From the moment you first taste Beehive Brandy, you'll never drink any other.

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AGENTS:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., BOMBAY.

Cross-Fertilization Of Oriental & Occidental Cultures

Director Of The Oriental Institute Of The University Of Hawaii In Bombay

AMERICAN HONOLULU CONCEIVES A NEW INDIA—INDIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY—A VIGOROUS INDIA—CONCEIVABLY A DOMINANT POWER IN THE ORIENT—INTELLECTUALLY VITAL AND PRODUCTIVE

(By RADHA, CARTOONIST)

As early as the earlier part of the last Century, Heinrich Heine, the famous German-Jewish poet, had said of India, "We sought material India and found America; now we seek intellectual India; what shall we find?"

The realization of an answer to that question is being slowly and steadily tackled now by the Oriental Institute of the University of Hawaii. The urgent need for a cross-fertilization of oriental and occidental cultures has been felt by the Institute. With a comprehensive and well-balanced programme of instruction and research, with a good-sized staff coupled with ample time at its disposal for researches, amplified with the spirit of independent experimentation in instructional methods, the Institute proposes to train students in the languages and cultures of the peoples of the Orient, and to bring the cultural achievements of the peoples of the East to the knowledge of the peoples of the West. The work of the Institute falls into four categories: instruction, research and translation, publication and exchange professorships. The Orientalia library of the Institute, roughly, runs into forty-five thousand volumes. The Indian library particularly is growing month by month. This is much appreciated by us in India, since India has never been properly represented in any American or British university. With a longer history than any Country in Europe—with a size equal to Europe exclusive of Russia—with an ancient literature greater in quantity than that of Greek and Latin literatures combined the originators of one world religion and a host of national, ones, with scholars in substantial control for centuries, nay for milleniums—certainly India deserved something worthy of the Westerner's attention. And now only ten American Universities have chairs in Sanskrit and among them not one has an adequate department to discuss the various phases of Indian culture, literature, history, political science, social science, religion, art, etc.,

In an article on "India and Humanistic Studies in America" Dr. W. Norman Brown makes an admirable plea in the cause of fartherance of cultural knowledge about India. He points to the scope, the continuity, and the vitality of India's Culture, the significance of the excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa in 1922-24 the great need for furthere archaeological work. This is what he writes:

"American scholars interested in the Indic field feel strongly that our academic structure is exceedingly weak in Indic Studies and must be greatly strengthened if it is to serve our future needs. We must remember that the students now passing through our educational machinery will live their effective lives during the second half of the twentieth century, and it takes no gift of prophesy to predict that at that time the world will include a vi-

Hawaii Hall, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

gorous India, possibly politically free conceivably a dominant power in the Orient, and certainly intelluctually vital and productive. How can Americans who have never met India in their educational experience be expected to live intelligently in such a world? Are we to wait until some cataclysm, brought about in large part by our own ignorance and misunderstanding, forces India on our attention? Or are we to plan our intellectual life so as to foresee the needs of the future?"

In the year 1936-37 Dr. Kalidas Nag, of the Graduate Division of the Calcutta University, taught in the Oriental Institute at Honolulu. He presented a rare picture of India in its space and time significances, and pointed out especially the absurdity of beginning the Study of India with Alexander's invasion in 327 B.C. He, too, showed the significance of the Indus Valley excavations, and the relationship of the finds to those of pre-semitic Babylon and and pre-dynastic Egypt. Many of his students discovered in very truth how clan-like their ideas of the story of man and his achievements had been. In an Oriental phrase, he explained to them that they were "frogs in the well," and that they thought their well the whole world. This has now convinced the people there for the need for a better time and space perspective. The Westerners have found out that actually India does not interest them in its economic or political aspects, but only in her achievements in language, literature, history, philosophy, religion, art etc., her great thinkers and artists in various fields; and in equally such cultural evidences as revealed in words like.

"OM, ATMAN, KARMA, AHIMSA."

Director Gregg-Sinclair states graphically,

"Perhaps the need for India may best be appreciated by a comparison. How impoverished our Culture would be without the contributions to it of the Illiad, the Odyssey, the Republic, Antigone, the Aeneid, the Divine Comedy, Don Quixote, the Sistine Chapel, Tartuffe, Lao Coon, Faust, etc. etc., And yet before us lie masterpieces that have influenced greater numbers of people over longer periods of time? What we miss in not knowing the Vedas, the Upanishads (which Shopenhaure described as "Stiring the spirit to the very depths of the soul. From every sentence deep, original and sublime thoughts arise and the whole is pervaded by a high and holy and earnest Spirit. Indian air surrounds us, and original thoughts of kindred spirits") The Mahabharata, with the incomparable Bhagvad Gita, the Ramayana, Asoka, Sudraka, Kalias, Bhartrihari, Bhawabhuti, Sankara, Jayadeva, the Taj Mahal etc., etc., Culturally, India is well worth our attention."

I cannot better close this great tribute from the West to, Asia in general and, India, in particular than in Dr. Will Durants' words:

"Europe and America are the spoiled child and grandchild of Asia and have never quite realized the Wealth of their pre-classical inheritance.

At this historic moment—when the ascendancy of Europe is rapidly coming to an end, when Asia is swelling, with resurrected life, and the theme of the twentieth century seems destined to be an all embracing—conflict between the East and the West—the provincialism of our traditional histories, which began with Greece and summed up Asia in a line, has become no merely academic error, but a possibly fatal failure of perspective and intelligence. The future faces into the Pacific, and understanding must follow it there."

Oriental Institute Thanksgiving Day Group.

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1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11069)

Wanted Sole District Canvassers to sell our goods—Radio sets, Typewriters, Gramophones, Harmoniums, Sewing Machines, Cycles, Cameras, Machinery, etc., on cash, credit or instalments. Agencies also given. The Indian Instalment Supply Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, U.P. (11092)

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For any Degree in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post. Apply: Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10897).

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post, Datha (Kathiawar). (10954)

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If you Wish to Know about Wild Africa and Romance of its human beings, may write to M. C. Patel, Box 536, Kampala (Uganda), with three shillings British Postal Order. (R11087)

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THAT WILL MAKE YOUR HEART ACHE!

"MY SON"

—The most THRILLING Picture that even PRABHAT ever made!

प्रभात चित्र PRABHAT

My Son

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DAILY: 5, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
TO-DAY: 2 P. M.

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A SHIP OF DOOM!

....Blotting out the sun
....Sailing the scarlet seas
....Desperate love aboard!
....Plunging to a destiny

waiting in the mouths of a hundred roaring cannon! The mightiest saga of the sea EVER MADE!

WARNER BAXTER
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"SLAVE SHIP"
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MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY), at 5 P.M. (S.T.), at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Imperial Portable Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Safe, Cottage Piano, Wardrobes, etc.

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Wanted Agents for Silk & Woollen cloths. Pay Rs. 100. T. A. extra. Have free particulars and samples. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana 39. (10988)

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Best racing astrological scroll key of high order to pick up single winner in each race. Not sold in the market. Privately issued. Price Rs. 6 plus postage. Limited numbers. Apply sharp to:—Hermits Calculus Bureau, Collah House, Tardeo Road, Bombay-7. (11094)

Indulged In Subversive Doctrines

"Released Politicals Did Not Pursue Peaceful Activities, As Expected"

Travancore Government's Appeal To Desist From Hostile Attitude

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 3.

The Travancore Government have issued the following press communique:—

"Whilst remitting the unexpired portion of the sentences of persons convicted of offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation and of certain others who were imprisoned for offences arising from their political activities, His Highness' Government expressed the hope that after their release the persons concerned would realise the baneful results accruing from the programme of civil disobedience and confine themselves to peaceful activities.

The Government regret to observe that they and some of their associates have continued to preach in various parts of the State subversive doctrines including non-payment of taxes and the Government further note that students have been encouraged not only to take part in the political agitation but disturb the ordinary course of scholastic and collegiate life.

Volunteers composed of youngmen and young women have been formed in several localities using uniforms of military designations and in certain places have come into clash with the authorities.

The Government have also received information that in more than one centre drilling and training of such volunteers have been taken up by ex-military men mostly from Malabar and that the youth are taught in some places to use crude explosives either manufactured locally or imported from outside.

Numerous instances have also come to the Government's notice of continuance of stone throwing, uttering of hostile slogans and other forms of violent demonstrations against persons and organisations opposed to the Travancore State Congress and the Youth League.

RESOLUTIONS BY WORKING CABINET

Finally at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress which sat from 28th November to 1st December 1938 resolutions were passed.

(A) prescribing uniforms to be worn, military designation to be borne and training camps to be opened by persons belonging to Volunteers Corps and Desa Sevika Sanghas.

(B) enjoining on volunteers and Desa Sevikas to use both National and Travancore flags.

(C) asking the State Congress to avail itself of the proposed visit to Travancore of His Excellency the Viceroy to stage demonstrations, meetings and adopt like methods to make clear to him the popular demand for full responsible Government and the political unrest and discontent in the country alleged to be consequent on the repressive policy of the Government. With reference to these activities and resolutions the Government wish to make widely known that in the present disturbed atmosphere within the State formation of such bodies of volunteers with semi-military organisation uniform and designation is in the highest degree detrimental to public order and safety, and the people of Travancore are earnestly asked not to encourage or help in the formation of such bodies which is certain to unsettle the mind of the youth of the country, and likely to produce manifestations of violence which will have to be obviated at all costs.

VICEROY'S VISIT

The Government also regard the proposed demonstration in connection with the visit of H E. Viceroy as likely to disturb harmony and peace that is essential on the occasion of the visit from His Excellency the Crown Representative to His Highness and the State and as being inconsistent with the agelong traditions of hospitality of the State. The Government would regard such demonstrations as not only unconstitutional but as disloyal, calculated to produce breaches of peace and estrangement between various sections of the people. The Government appeal to the people of Travancore to desist from such programme which unless forthwith checked, will have to be prevented by every means in the Government's control."—A.P.

SOUTH INDIAN VOLUNTEERS CORPS

The South Indian Welfare Society has organised the South Indian Volunteer Corps with its headquarters at Matunga (G.I.P.)

The aim and object of the Corps is to foster and encourage a spirit of discipline among the members of the Corps and to train them for practical social service.

The functions of the Corps are:

To help, on requisition, in maintaining order and regulating crowds at public or private functions;

To render first aid in cases of accidents;

To help in making possible arrangements for the disposal of unclaimed dead bodies; and

To render such other services as the Governing Council of the Corps may decide from time to time.

POLITICALS HANDCUFFED AND ROPED

Mr. Dinkar Mehta's Statement

AHMEDABAD Dec. 2

Mr. Dinkar Mehta, Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party writes:—

I am surprised to read the press note of the Director of Information of the Bombay Government denying that some persons were handcuffed and tied by ropes, among the persons arrested and convicted in connection with the Sandesh Press Workers' Strike.

I stick to my previous statement and am prepared to produce the statements of persons cuffed or tied by rope not alone, but along with an ordinary criminal. I assert that the press note is not correct.

Socialists Declare 'War' On Fr. Govt.

RUIKER TO SEE MAHATMA

Rajnandgaon Strike And Satyagraha

WARDHAGANJ. Dec. 3.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker drove to Shegaon to have an interview with Gandhiji.

It is stated that Mr. Ruiker will discuss with the Mahatma the situation created by the Textile strike at Rajnandgaon. The Satyagraha movement in the State and the Congress policy towards it will also feature in the discussion.

Before his arrival here, Mr. Ruiker had an interview with the Hon. Mr. R. V. Shukla, the Prime Minister of C.P. at Nagpur.

The Hon. Mr. Munu Swamy, the Minister for Agriculture of the Government of Madras, visited the All-India Village Industries' Association and the Village Workers' Training School and Tannery at Maganwadi. He will have an interview with Gandhiji before he leaves for Madras.

The Hon. Mr. Bharuka, the Minister for Excise of the Government of C.P. arrived here in the afternoon regarding prohibition work.—A.P.

Fr. GOVT'S APOLOGIA FOR KABADI'S DEPORTATION

(From our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

After being served at Paris Police Headquarters, the expulsion order yesterday morning, myself and Gandhi were taken to the Criminal Department where our finger prints and other particulars were recorded.

Permission to communicate with the British Embassy or see the representative of the British Ministry of the Interior was refused.

The Expulsion Order was issued under a Decree dated 2nd May, 1938, which I understand was used for the first time, this occasion.

The Police declined to offer explanation.

But, according to the Exchange Telegraph report from Paris, the Ministry stated: THEIR MESSAGES TO INDIA ARE SO FANTASTIC THAT THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO ORDER THEM TO LEAVE."

I further understand, that M. Sarraut, Minister of the Interior discussed with officials, yesterday afternoon the advisability of deporting us from Marseilles to Bombay.

MANY KILLED IN COAL MINE FIRE?

MARSEILLES, Dec. 3.

Many lives are feared to have been lost in an explosion following a fire in Grandcombe coalmine, in the Gard Department, early this morning.

The fire threatens to last several days.

Details are lacking.—Reuter's Special.

5,000 KILLED & WOUNDED BY JAPANESE BOMBS

CHUNGKING, Dec. 3.

Japanese war 'planes dropped 300 bombs on Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi. There were two raids in the last three days. Casualties in the raid, yesterday, is put at 5,000 killed and wounded. It is estimated that 600 houses were destroyed. Incendiary bombs caused huge fires and main streets were in ruins.—Reuter.

IMPASSIONED SPEECHES AT PARTY MEETING

Demand Reparation For General Strike 'Victims'

PARIS, December 3.

WAR WAS DECLARED ON THE GOVERNMENT BY SOCIALIST LEADERS IN IMPASSIONED SPEECHES AT A PARTY MEETING AT VELODROME LAST NIGHT, WHEN THEY URGED REPARATION FOR VICTIMS OF THE GENERAL STRIKE AND A CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO "REVIVE REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT."

M. BLUM WHO WAS ACCLAIMED WITH CRIES OF "BLUM TO POWER" ASKED THE WHOLE GATHERING TO TAKE AN OATH NOT TO REST UNTIL THEY HAD OBTAINED REPARATION FOR "THE VICTIMS" OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.—Reuter's Special.

Fearless Fighter For India's Independence

His Unforgettable Services In Non-Co-operation Movement Recalled

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO SHAUKAT ALI'S MEMORY

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee paid their quota of tributes to the Late Maulana Shaukat Ali at a public meeting it convened on Saturday evening, in the Congress House Compound. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. was in the chair.

The great services rendered by the departed patriot, were recounted by various speakers at the meeting, among whom were Sjts. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., S. A. Brelvi, and Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

FOUGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master said that the late Maulana Shaukat Ali's services to the Nation were outstanding in their nature. He took a prominent part in the fight for Independence and could never tolerate slavery.

His activities were varied. In the sphere of education, he founded along with his late brother, the Muslim University at Aligarh.

PREACHED HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Sjt. Patil referring to the change of political outlook in the latter part of his career said that, in spite of their not being able to see eye to eye with him of late, none of them could forget the splendid services that he had rendered in the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was one of the bravest of politicians and had the courage of his convictions, and never cared for consequences in giving expression to much of the success of the Non-Co-Operation Movement was shared by Maulana Shaukat Ali with Gandhiji. Recalling the days of 1921 and onwards, when Shaukat Ali toured the entire country, preaching Hindu-Muslim Unity, the speaker said, that, if they had the fortune of his continuing the work, they would have been much nearer the goal by then.

UNFORGETTABLE SERVICES

The following resolution was moved by Sjt. S. A. Brelvi:

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. expresses its profound sorrow at the sudden death of Maulana Shaukat Ali and records its sense of grateful appreciation of the great sacrifices he made and the unforgettable services he rendered to the Country during the first Non-Co-Operation Movement of 1920-21. By his death, the Country has lost a brave and fearless fighter in its struggle for Independence".

A DEDICATED LIFE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in moving the resolution said that by Maulana Shaukat Ali's death India had lost a true servant and a brave fighter. He was among the front rank leaders of Country's struggle for independence and his name would live in Indian history. There were very few Indian leaders who were known outside India. Maulana Shaukat Ali was one of the very few Indian leaders whose fame had spread beyond India and who was held in honour by people of many countries. The differences that had arisen between the Maulana and Congressmen during the last years of his life could not make them forget the fact that he had dedicated the last thirty years of his life to the service of the people and had played a glorious part in the first non-co-operation movement of 1920-21. If to-day, the Congress was the strongest organisation in the country and ruled in eight provinces, it was due to the struggle for independence which had been begun with the non-co-operation movement of 1920-21. That movement had so shaken the British Empire that the then Governor of Bombay, now Lord Lloyd, had to admit that it had come within an inch of success. And if barring Gandhiji, any two single individuals contributed more to the success of that movement than others they were the Ali brothers whose names had become house-hold words in every city and village of India and whose sacrifices and services would be remembered with gratitude by generations yet unborn.

INTERNED AND IMPRISONED

Thirty years ago the Muslims in India considered Britain as their friend. But British unfriendly policy towards Islamic countries had gradually changed their view and the Ali brothers were largely responsible for this change and for infusing a new and militant spirit in their political life. Britain regarded the Brothers as her stoutest opponents and soon after the War of 1914 broke out they were interned and remained in detention and imprisoment for over four years and when the non-co-operation movement was started they were among the first to be arrested and imprisoned. The secret of Maulana Shaukat Ali's remarkable success in his political life was due to several causes.

The first causes was his passionate love of India for whose freedom he was prepared to sacrifice his life. The second was his fearlessness and bravery which made him confront the most difficult situation without losing heart. The third was his dynamic personality and his unrivalled powers of organization. Whatever responsibility he undertook he said to it that it was fulfilled whatever the cost. The last was his genuine democratic spirit which made him live with and like the masses. No wonder he was popular with all sections of the people and that was the reason why the whole country mourned his death.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconding the resolution, said that he was intimately connected with the late Maulana who was like a big brother to him as he was to all his friends. Congressmen had their differences with him but there differences did not obscure the most important fact that the Maulana was a true fighter for India's freedom. To-day the Congress was in power in eight provinces and many had joined the Congress who were never in it and some of them were Ministers. Let them as well as the present generation remember that whatever power they enjoyed was due to the great movement whose foundation was laid, apart from Gandhiji, by the Ali brothers. Again those who talked of the Congress being a Hindu should do well to recall that the Khilafat cause had been espoused by Gandhiji and the Congress because the Congress stood for protecting the interests of Muslims as well as other communities.

The resolution was passed all standing and the meeting terminated.

GERMAN DEMANDS IN MEMEL

Lithuanian Govt's Anxiety: Foreign Minister Resigns

KAUNAS, Dec. 3.

Owing to far-reaching demands in Memel by Germans and the serious situation in Memel, it is expected that several changes will be made in the Lithuanian Government.

Memel Germans have expressed their dissatisfaction at the recent statement of the Lithuanian Prime Minister Rev. Father Mironas. The latter declared that the activity of the Germans since Martial Law was lifted, was causing the Government anxiety and added that misapprehensions between the Memel autonomous authorities and the Lithuanian Government were influencing unfavourably Lithuania's relations with Germany.

The Foreign Minister Lozaraitis is reported to have resigned.

It is considered that a reshuffle of posts would bring a change of policy, although there is large opposition to German influence.—Reuter.

PATNA.—Dr. Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, a former Minister, it is understood, has resigned his seat in the Bihar Assembly, for reasons of health.

"No Mercy To Terrorists"

Three Murderers Of Rector Shot Down While Attempting To Escape

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.

Three men who shot the Rector of the University at Club on November 29 were shot dead to-day.

According to the official version they were shot down while attempting to escape.

The Government have issued instructions that no mercy is to be shown to Iron Guard Terrorists.—Reuter.

SEVERAL ARABS KILLED

Searches For "Terrorists" Continue

HAIFA, Dec. 3.

British troops continued to-day widespread searches for terrorists, begun last night and arrested a number of suspects.

Arabs are continuing their strike as a protest against the activity of British forces.

It is revealed several Arabs were killed on Thursday night when resisting troops investigating a case of sniping at a patrol.—Reuter.

"NOT AN INCH OF FR. TERRITORY"

PARIS, Dec. 3.

A clear and unanimous 'no' to cession of even an inch of French territory is uttered in newspapers.

Some sections of the Press say that no doubt, Germany will be a party to Italy's plans and a hint is dropped that the question will be raised with Herr Von Ribbentrop next week.

Some editorials on Herr Von Ribbentrop's visit reveal a misgiving as regards the value of a Franco-German no-war declaration.—Reuter.

RAJKOT ARRESTS TOTAL 1,204

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 3.

Eight volunteers were arrested to-day in connection with the picketing of Darbargarh, the total number of arrests till to-day being 1,204.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Gandhi, the President of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad arrived here to-day.

STOP PRESS

SIR THOMAS CALLENDER DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The death has occurred of Sir Thomas Callender, Managing Director of Callender's Cable Construction Company.—Reuter.

MORE ARRESTS IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Dec. 3.

The President and Vice-President of the Junagadh Praja Mandal and a batch of seven picketers at Durbargadh were arrested to-day. The total of arrested till to-day has mounted to 1,228, while the number of people convicted so far is 128.

Srimathi Bhaktiba, wife of Darbar Gopaldas, arrived this morning by train.

Maniben Patel, Bhaktiba and other prominent citizens are canvassing from house to house for non-payment of house tax.

Will Sudetenland Recognise Hitler?

Prospects Of To-day's Reichstag Elections

BERLIN, December 3.

Inhabitants of the Sudetenland go to polls to-morrow for the first elections to the German Reichstag. They will have to answer the question: "Do you recognise the Fuehrer, Herr Hitler, the Liberator of Sudetenland and do you give your vote to election list of National Socialist Party?

The list is headed by Herr Hitler, Herr Henlein and Herr Frank. Nothing will be changed by the elections, Herr Henlein bluntly stated. The frontiers of the Reich will remain unshaken independently of the election results. The fact that elections are held so soon after the incorporation of the Sudetenland in the Reich indicates that Herr Hitler wishes to have the full Reichstag prepared in case he wishes to use it to make an important announcement. If Herr Hitler does not wish to do so before the first meeting, the largest Reichstag ever constituted may meet on January 30.—Reuter.

HITLER'S ELECTION SPEECH

REICHENBERG, (Sudetenland), Dec. 2.

Herr Hitler delivered an hour's speech in connection with Reichstag election. The speech was mainly devoted to the evolution of the Nazi idea and its subsequent practical application.

He recalled: "How my enemies smiled" in 1919 when he found that nationalism and Socialism must be combined for national resurrection, otherwise the nation must be destroyed.

He knew that he hurt many people badly because he had to deprive them of what they regarded right and even sacred. He had to ride over thousands of cherished traditions. He had to reject dynasties and their followers regardless of what they had achieved.

Religious denominations believed that they could continue the old striff Quarrelsome priests and bishops would not realise that the time was over when they could make politics their arena.

Concluding with a recital of successive stages of the application of Nazi policy, Herr Hitler described the recent events as a struggle for the soul of German people to realise German national unity

"This year I was prepared to face any consequences. Millions of people could not join their families this summer and autumn because they were in barracks. So Greater Germany created took you into Reich. In your heart you belong to this people's National Social unity. You have now to acknowledge your heart's decision before the whole world."

Thirty-thousand people crowded in the exhibition hall to hear the speech of Herr Hitler.

The Fuhrer was received with customary ovation.

He recalled the collapse of Germany 25 years ago—a collapse all the more dreadful because it befell the nation in its ascendancy. He knew that under one gigantic force the nation could be united. It had been a hard task for him for the past 15 years.

"I had to destroy all old symbols and ideas and to create a new symbol. It is clear that the nation must follow the new path regardless of what has to be annihilated."—Reuter.

FUNK ON NEED OF ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

"The German exporter has been given an order of national importance to carry out. He has a great task to fulfil," declared the Minister of Economics, Herr Funk, at a meeting of exporters last night. He added that economic leadership by the state would help the exporter in every possible respect to fulfil his task. Herr Funk who recognised that exports were much in the foreground at present, announced that a concentration of propaganda would be among certain measures for furthering exports which were being prepared.

Herr Helfferich the new Head of the Export Section of the wholesale and Foreign Trade Organisation, was another speaker. He declared that the exporter had important political and productive work to fulfil. It was necessary to use his work in conformity with the goals of the state. This necessitated the closest co-operation between state leadership and the export trade.

Nazi Press On Forthcoming Anti-War Declaration

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

Seldom before in recent years have such friendly references to France appeared in the German press as appear this morning. The forthcoming signature of the Franco-German declaration is the cause.

There is general allusion to the dawn of the new and better relationship between the two countries, to the burying of the past.

On the other hand, the official Nazi organ, the "Voelkischer Beobachter," atacking the meeting held in the Albert Hall on Dec. 1, to protest against racial and religious persecution, continues its bitter wail against the "British governesses in the service of Judah."—Reuter.

15 ARABS KILLED

Five Taken Prisoners: Encounter With British Troops

JERUSALEM, Dec. 3.

The Arab gang was surrounded by British forces on the hills near Beisan.

Fifteen Arabs were killed and five taken prisoners.—Reuter.

UNNAMED U. S. COUNTRY'S OFFER

Accommodation Of 25,000 Jewish Families

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

An unnamed central American country has offered to open 10,000 square miles for 25,000 Jewish families, according to a Jewish telegraphic agency.

The offer requires 40 per cent. of the applicants to be agriculturists, 40 per cent. artisans and 20 per cent. professionals.—Reuter.

My First Contact With Amarnath

By RADHA, CARTOONIST

Amarnath

It was some years ago that I found myself sitting in the Taj Mahal Hotel, with C. K. Naidu in front of me posing for a sketch. After finishing his sketch, I sketched a few others. Among the group of people around us there was a young man, clean shaven and with a big mop of fuzzy hair and a charming smile on his face. When I had finished my work and while I was about to leave the young man came up to me and said, "Now what about sketching me? I laughed out heartily and replied, "Certainly but not to-day! Another day, sometime when your name appears in the papers I will come up to you." He returned my laugh and said. "I am Amarnath".

Now, though I knew that Amarnath was one of the players, I was not aware of his identity, as I had not seen him previously. And as Captain Naidu and some others endorsed him in a jovial way and everyone was laughing, quite naturally I thought I was in for a good leg-pull and told them so. But they were all persistent in repeatedly telling me that it was Amarnath. So, more to humour the company present, than out of any seriousness, I sketched him and when he autographed it as "Amarnath" my humour was further tickled and I told the boys; "You are keeping up the joke completely, I see" and left the room.

The next day during the match —it was then in the Bombay Gymkhana grounds,—Amarnath scored a century. This set me thinking as to whether the "Amarnath" of yesterday evening was really the "Amarnath" of to-day. Possessing very deficient eyesight, unfortunately, I was not able to decide it for myself from my place in the stand by a mere look at the player in the field. After the match I went up to the exit of the Gymkhana and waited for Amarnath to come out. In due course he came and when the crowd that had gathered there shouted "Amarnath", I sank into my boots for the grave mistake I had committed and the offence I must have given to him. I followed him at short distance when he himself came up to me and said "Now, Mr Radha, am I Amarnath? Are you now sure?" and burst out laughing. I blushed in shame and profusely apologised to him.

Of course, the sketch came in handsomely useful to me as I was immediately able to have it published.

Verily, the latent volcano that could spurt out centuries at will was certainly not given away by his looks!

Italy's Claims Too Ridiculous Even To Be Discussed

France Takes Bold Stand Against Fascist Blackmail

ROME: December 2.

M. Francois-Poncet called on Count Ciano to protest against the recent anti-French demonstrations concerning Tunisia.

British circles here tend to believe that Italy is mostly concerned to obtain French acquiescence in a Spanish settlement to Gen. Franco's advantage and her demands on France may later be reduced.

Many Italians, however, appear to be convinced that Signor Mussolini wishes to take quick advantage of apparent weakening of France owing to a collapse of her system of alliances after Munich and her internal preoccupations in order to urge the application of Munich minorities principle to Tunisia.

It is even hinted that Britain might find it wiser to consolidate her friendship with Italy by advising France to be conciliatory rather than risk further dissipation of the Munich spirit. British circles here, however, are convinced that France can rely on British support.

M. Francois-Poncet's protest to Count Ciano is understood to be firmly phrased. In the course of a 95 minute conversation, he is believed to have expressed the astonishment of French Government that manifestation regarding French territory should have been incited by the Government of a country at peace with France and he made it clear that France considers Italy's claims to Tunis too ridiculous even to be discussed.

French circles, here, feel that Italy is attempting to imitate what she considers to be German method of achieving bloodless victories by threat of war and are eager to show no signs of being intimidated.—Reuter.

ITALY'S CLAIMS ON CORSICA RESENTED

Natives Send Protest To Daladier

ALGIERS, Dec. 2.

The Federation of Corsicans in North Africa has telegraphed to M. Daladier and to the Governor-General in Algeria declaring that they "most indignantly protest against Italian pretensions and any foreign pretensions regarding corsica," adding "we are eternally attached to France for which we would not hesitate to lay down our lives."—Reuter.

CHINA WILL RESIST JAPANESE AGGRESSION TO THE END

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Appeal To Friendly Nations

The following statement was recently issued by Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, Generalissimo of China:—

Chiang-Kai-Shek.

LOVE of PEACE and JUSTICE, TRUTHFULNESS and RIGHTEOUSNESS are the principal characteristics of us Asiatics. But the Japanese militarists, blinded by their greed and deceptive dreams of hegemony in Asia and later the conquest of the world, have always been on the aggressive. We Chinese are determined to resist their aggression and are fighting to safeguard not only our own existence as an independent nation, but also the integrity of the whole of Asia. The Japanese militarists are stunned at the stubbornness of our resistance and are sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of their making, from which they cannot extricate themselves. I do sincerely hope that all friendly nations will stand up forthwith and help finally to dispel the illusions of the Japanese and give them the chastisement which they so richly deserve.

ARRESTS OF HUNDREDS OF CHINESE

Foreigners Forbidden From Entering Canton

HONG KONG Dec. 3.

For the first time since the occupation of Canton by the Japanese, Britons and other foreigners are forbidden to enter the city owing to "The rounding up of looters and gangsters".

Rifle and machine gun fire is audible to people in the foreign concession at Shameen. One foreigner who was caught unawares in Canton and was escorted back to shameen by the Japanese, says that hundreds of Chinese are being arrested.

Summons On French Labour Leader

Charged With Provoking Crews Of Vessels Requisitioned In Havre Port

PARIS, Dec. 2.

M. Jouhaux in a letter to M. Daladier says that the C.G.T. has "taken note of ferocious repressions launched against workers" and "The National Committee of C.G.T. on Monday will take decision on the subject."

Meanwhile, the Ministry of the mercantile Marine announces that summons to appear have been issued against M Chedeville, Secretary of Syndicate Des Agents Du Service General at Havre. It is alleged that following M. Chedeville's provocation, crews of vessels requisitioned in the Havre port left their posts on Nov. 30.

A meeting at Havre in the afternoon decided upon general strike despite the requisition order. There is certain amount of friction in Valenciennes where the tenth day of the strike saw still 33,000 out. More than 150 persons including the Mayor, who is Secretary of the Metal Workers Union are in prison.—Reuter

Rumour Of Lock-outs And Mass Dismissals Denied

PARIS, Dec. 3

The General Confederation of French Employers deny in a communique to-night that there was any question of lock-outs or extensive dismissals taking form of reprisals on Wednesday's strikes.

Denying that employers enforced extensive lock-outs throughout the country, the communique states that while a lock-out is suspension of work taken on employer's initiative, suspension of work by a minority of workers as on Wednesday, cannot be termed such an initiative.

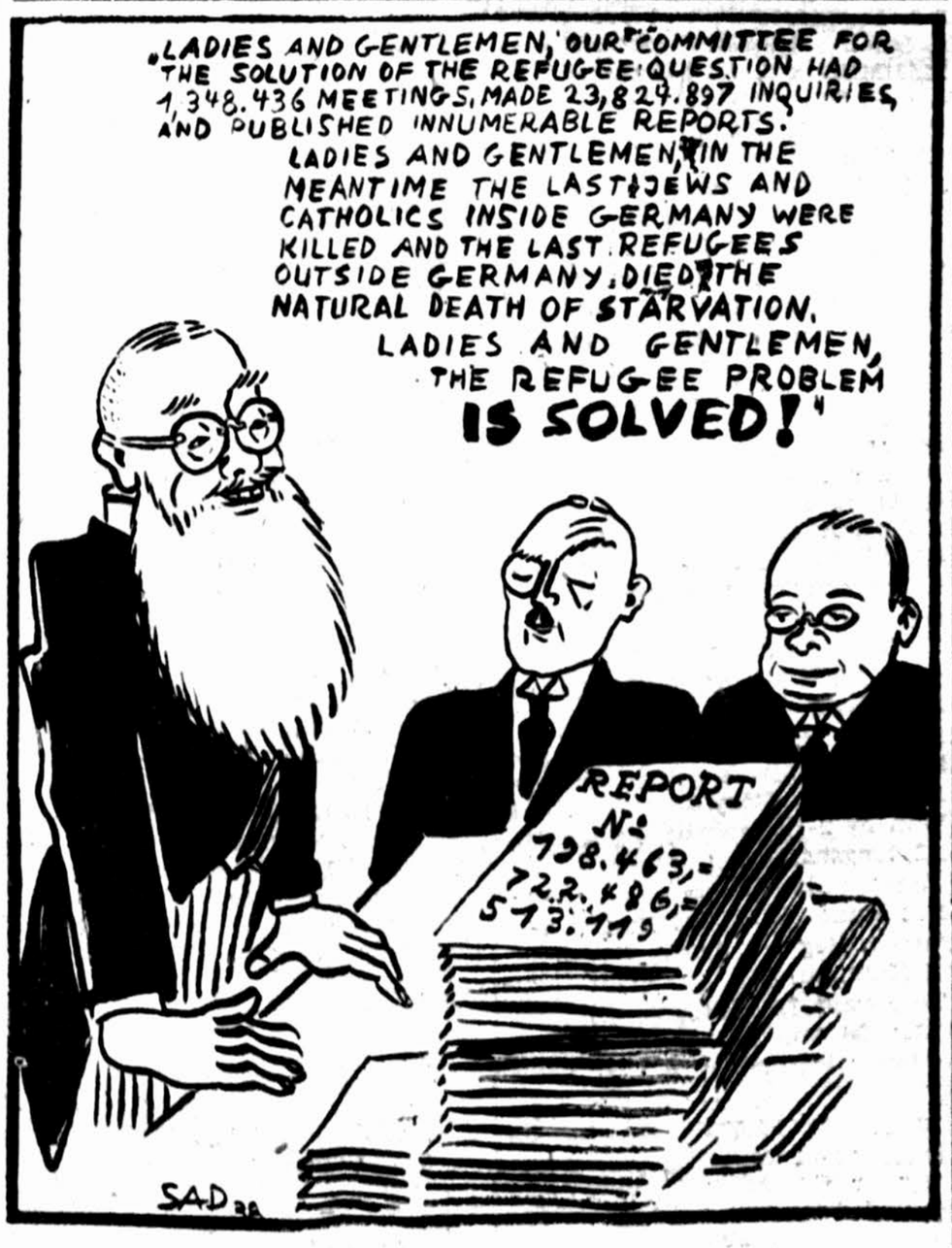
The communique adds that measures since taken to renew individual contracts and in no way infringe collective contract, which is a completely different thing.—Reuter.

1 KILLED IN S. AMERICAN OUTRAGE

QUITO, Dec. 3.

Ecuador Government have protested to Peru, regarding a frontier incident on the Auguaric River near Rocafuerte.

It is alleged that a Peruvian launch fired a machinegun on Ecuador troops who were navigating the river in a Canoe as a result of which one was killed and three were wounded and two are missing.—Reuter.


"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, OUR COMMITTEE FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE QUESTION HAD 1,348.436 MEETINGS, MADE 23,824.897 INQUIRIES, AND PUBLISHED INNUMERABLE REPORTS.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IN THE MEANTIME THE LAST JEWS AND CATHOLICS INSIDE GERMANY WERE KILLED AND THE LAST REFUGEES OUTSIDE GERMANY DIED THE NATURAL DEATH OF STARVATION.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IS SOLVED!"
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Special To "The Chronicle"

8 Killed In Plane Crash

5 Passengers And 3 Of Crew Among Victims: Accident In Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 3.

The worst air crash recorded here for several years occurred when a Pan-American 'plane crashed on the mountain side and burst into flames.

Five passengers and three members of the crew were killed. The 'plane, which was bound for Southern Mexico had only taken off five minutes before the crash.—Reuter.

'PLANE DESIGNER MISSING

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Capt. Edgar Percival, the aeroplane designer, who is piloting a 'plane on a flight from Heston to Paris is many hours overdue.

Captain Percival, with three passengers, is on his way to Paris Aero Exhibition and is believed to be flying his latest aircraft model, twin-engined type, called Q-6.

The machine was apparently over the Channel at 3 p.m. since when nothing has been heard of it.—Reuter.

Pope To Resume Full Programme Of Audiences

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 3.

The Pope's condition is now considered to be sufficiently satisfactory for him to resume to-morrow his full programme of audiences.—Reuter.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Evans Rides In Brilliant Form

KARAWAY WINS IMPORTANT WINDSOR PLATE

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

There was a moderate attendance for the racing at Mahaluxmi. Backers led off well for the favourites were to the fore in the first three events. But this was as far as their luck held, for, thereafter there was a string of surprises culminating in the defeat of the favourite in the concluding event.

Belly Evans, the young Australian jockey, rode in brilliant form. He had 4 firsts and two places and had the distinction of steering Karaway, the winner of the important Windsor Plate.

Ali bin Talib was the most successful Trainer, bringing off a double through the medium of Amin al Iraq and Saif al Nusser.

It was appropriate that the chief event of the afternoon should have been characterised by a close finish. The proverbial sheet would have covered the first four past the judge in the Windsor Plate. Very capably handled by Evans, Karaway just got the better of Bachelor's Bard in a terrific struggle, a shorthead separating the pair. Gipsy Jack who had made practically all the running was beaten into third place a shorthead behind the first two and Zuyder Zee, obviously running himself into form was a close-up fourth. The winner had to run the gauntlet of an objection for interference lodged by Whiteside, the rider of the runner-up, but the protest was thrown out by the Stewards after a brief enquiry. Bell's vigorous effort on Gipsy Jack deserved a better fate. This young horseman, locally trained, deserves more encouragement from owners. He invariably manages to get the best out of his mounts.

POPULAR WINNER

Mrs. A. Svamvur's Who's Who was a popular winner of the Manchester Plate. Always prominent from flag fall he finished resolutely to hold Teller by a length. Coeur de Lion, another son of Asterus was a place-getter. This one is an attractive galloper and certain to win a race before the season is far advanced. Backed like a good thing Love Call failed to play his expected bold part. This son of Apelle wants a distance to give of his best.

Ridden by Obaid King of France recorded a long-looked-for success in the Carlisle Plate. An 8—1 chance he was always in the front line from the start and cleverly resisted the strong challenge of Fred Stephens close home. Toltec ran up to recent form and was in the fighting but Garden Warbler, for a recent winner in similar company, gave a doleful display. I cannot believe we saw the best of this useful galloper.

Mr. Ravilal Shantidas's Tipperary recent displays did not mark him as the likely winner of the Carlisle Plate, Division II. Yet the Tippler gelding scored in ready fashion at the expense of King'sbury, Rigoletta and several others. Such fancied runners as Jovial Prince, Archmoon and Dominic finished down the field.

IMPROVED DISPLAY

Improving on a recent second Mademoiselle Eileen won the Tenby Plate, Division I in fine style and incidentally gave J. O'Neale his first riding success this season. The consistent Birthday Gift and Sea Battle were the place-getters, but Sol'ero and Levant who were heavily supported were never in the fighting.

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Cymro proved the best of a poor lot in the Tenby Plate, Division II after Gold Gainer had made the early running. The Diophon geldging took charge and won untroubled.

J. Thompson saddled the winner of the Bangalore Plate when Bhutnath, owned by Mrs. Russell Stewart, got his head in front of the well favoured Miss Lena. The latter made a slow get away, whipped in for five furlongs, but finished full of running and was only beaten a length. The winner had run earlier in the season when he finished last of six runners. A more vigorous effort in the saddle should have seen Pride of India closer to the Judge than a poor fourth.

OUTCLASSES OPPOSITION

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Saif al Nusser made light of the opposition in the Novice Plate Division II and was well clear of Challenger the next best at the important end. Misbah al Muluk was in the minor placing and was hard ridden to finish where he did.

In an exciting finish for Division I of the Novice Plate Amin al Traq just got home a neck in front of Assaf Mahmud who must have won had he not been hampered in his challenging effort. An objection for interference against the winner was overruled.

One lucky investor correctly nominated the Treble Pool Winners and received Rs. 18,742-8 for his skill.

Traffic regulation in Clark Road and Mahaluxmi Bridge leaves much to be desired. Taxi drivers and "gharrywallahs" do pretty much as they wish in these areas and stricter supervision is indicated.

THE NOVICE PLATE. (Division I) Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450, Third Rs. 250.
Mr. Duke's AMIN AL IRAQ 8-5, Fitzgerald 1
Mr. Saleh Hassan's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-2, Naji Dawood 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's WAFI HAMID 9-1, Oosman 3
Haji Abdul Wahid's MAS'UD FARHAN 8-4, Rosario .. 4
Won by neck, 5 lengths, neck.
Time: 1min. 52-4|5secs.
Not Run:—Dahman Suri 7-9.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 38 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib

THE NOVICE PLATE. (Division II) Distance—1 Mile
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER 9-0, W. Evans 1
Mr. Diamond's CHALLENGER 9-1, Cook 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MISBAH AL MULUK* 9-1, Obaid 3
Messrs. J. D. Banatwala and K. T. Sampat's FIL AL IRAQ 8-10, Selby 4
Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 52-4|5secs.
Not Run:—Hilal al Nusser 9-1, Krushan Beg 9-1, Lucky Son 8-13, and Kolhapur 8-2
Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE TENBY PLATE. (Division II) Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 600; Third Rs 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's CYMRO 8-12 Evans 1
Mr. P. R. Mehta's GOLD GAINER 7-8, (car. 7-3) Md. Khan 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDON 9-2, Cook 3
Capt. J. P. A. Graham's ROYAL PALACE 8-7, J. Bond 4
Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Not Run:—Dynamite 8-2.
Time: 1min. 42-2|5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 22 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by M. Hoyt.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.
Mrs. F. Russell Stewart's BHUTNATH 7-7, Whiteside 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS LENA 7-7 Cook 2
Sir Homi Mehta & Sir Jamshedji Duggan's VANITY FAIR 8-11, Selby 3
Mr. G. Subbarow's PRIDE OF INDIA 9-7, Burn. 4
Won by 1 length, 3|4 length, neck.
Time: 1min. 15-2|5 secs.
Not Run:—Advance 9-7 and True Man 8-4.
Tote paid Rs. 96 for win, Rs. 33 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE TENBY PLATE. (Division I) Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN 7-10, J. O'Neale 1
Mr. Eve's BIRTHDAY GIFT 8-3, Orme 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE 9-2, Evans 3
Mrs. J. E. Malone's CURIALISTIC 9-2, Whiteside 4
Not Run:—Pursuivant 8-10.
Won by 1-1|2 lengths, shorthead, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 41-2|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 134 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 46 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 1,350; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO 7-10 (cd. 7-13) Evans 1
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 9-4, Cook 2
Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's COEUR DE LION 8-7, Burn. 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN 7-7 (cd. 7-8) Meekings 4
All Ran.
Won by 1 length, 1-1|2 lengths, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 14 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained privately.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. (Division II) Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas's TIPPERARY 8-9, Cook 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's KINGSBURY 8-7, R. Bell 2
Mrs. J. M. Graham's RIGOLETTA 8-11, Evans 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's REMARQUE 8-2, Rook 4
Not Run: Harem 8-9, What's What 8-5, Flippant 8-2, Hamburger 7-7.
Tote paid Rs. 132 for win, Rs. 40, Rs. 112 and Rs. 47 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE WINDSOR PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 15,000; Second Rs. 3,500; Third Rs. 1,500 A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY 7-12, Evans 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 8-3, Whiteside 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 8-9, R. Bell 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's ZUYDER ZEE, Burn 4
All Ran.
Tote paid Rs. 88 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 26, and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. (Division I) Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE 8-8, Obaid 1
Mr. Manton's FRED STEPHENS 9-0, Cook 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebji's TOLTEC 9-0, Burn 3
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's DEVONIAN 8-2, Brown 4
Not Run: Gangasagar II 7-9, and Jocund 7-7.
Tote paid Rs. 82 for win, Rs. 29, Rs 30 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

INVESTORS' BUREAU CASE

Defence Counsel Pleads For Leniency

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A strong plea for leniency was advanced to-day, when the accuseds' counsel in the Investor's Bureau Case addressed the Court on behalf of the accused Max Davidson and G. Mitchell.

The accused stand charged with committing misappropriation of funds entrusted to them by their clients to the extent of about Rs. 62,500.

Accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Velkar, police prosecutor arguing the case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate stated that the accused, after gaining the confidence of the investing public abused that confidence and defrauded them. Rs. 62,500 advanced by the constituents for the Ambadi Rubbers Ltd., were utilised by them for their own use. This, according to him called for a deterrent punishment.

Mr. M. P. Amin, who appeared for the accused stated that although, due to various reasons, the accused had pleaded guilty, there were several factors in their favour. There was not the slightest doubt, he said, as to the 'bona fides' of the accused. If their intention was dishonest and if they wanted to defraud their clients, they would not have left behind such large assets. True, the sudden departure of the accused from Bombay created a good deal of prejudice against them. But they did it in the interests of the concern, for they wanted to try for a new partner in England. It was just to avoid the calamity of closing down the firm that they hurriedly went to England.

Judgment was reserved till December 8.

FROST HAVOC IN SIND

KARACHI, Dec. 3.

Exceptionally early frost this year, together with the insect pest, has caused damage to the extent of nearly Rs. 1-3|4 crores to the Sind Cotton crop.

Great consternation has been caused in the commercial circles both in the city and mofussil.—United Press.

Detained Ships Carry British Cargoes

LONDON, Dec. 3.

It is learned representations have been made to Gen. Franco regarding 15 ships detained at Palma Cariz and Ceuta all foreign-owned, but some of them carrying British cargoes and others in which British insurance underwriters are interested.—Reu-

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 12, 1995
Muslim: Saval 11, 1367
Parsi: Khordad 30, 1308
Hightide: 8-35 22-09
Lowtide: 2-54 15-17
Sunrise: 6h 57m
Sunset: 6h 0m
Pentangular Cricket Tournament, Brabourne Stadium, 10-30 a.m.

Monday, December 5.

Pentangular Cricket Tournament, Brabourne Stadium, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, special meeting 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, December 6.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday December 7.

Textile Wages Enquiry Committee. Public Examination of Witnesses, 11 a.m. at Town Hall.

"VICEROY OF INDIA"

S. S. "Viceroy of India" (Express Voyage) is now due alongside Ballard Pier at 5 p.m. on Monday the 5th instant.

B. K. S. LIBRARY AND FREE READING ROOM

Lucky Numbers will be announced to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at 160, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

Under the auspices of the Art Society of India, Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, F.R.S.A., will give a demonstration in Modelling at his Studio at 68, Tardeo Road, opposite V. M. Blind School, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For sanitary round and visiting the chawls, the members of the Social Workers' Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Foras Road Junction.

SARASWAT CLUB SANTA CRUZ

A public meeting to congratulate the Bandra Municipal Congress Party on their success at the recent elections will be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz.

MAHARASHTRIYA ARYA SAMAJ

There will be a meeting of the Hindus to discuss "The Hyderabad Movement", to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at Lower Parel Maharashtriya Arya Samaj Mandir.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE LORRY OWNERS

A public meeting of the Lorry Owners will be held at Wadi Bunder opposite Railway Goods Shed, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A., will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Free Choice and Retribution" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

CAMP-FIRE AT THEOSOPHICAL COLONY

Under the auspices of the Ananda Lodge—Theosophical Society, President Dr. G. S. Arundale's 60th Birthday will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Theosophical Colony—Juhu, when a programme of songs, games and dances will be gone through.

G. I. P. RY WORKERS' UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m., in the premises of the Matunga Branch Office, of the Union, to elect delegates for the forthcoming Municipal election.

Bombay Muslims' Condolence Meeting

A mass meeting of Muslims of Bombay will be held at Chota Qabrastan, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to condole the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali. Leading Muslims of the city and leaders of community will speak on the occasion.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Slave Ship". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rascals". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Marcus Show". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Flash Gordon's Trip to Mars". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
EROS—"The Mad Miss Manton". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Postman". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Strange Boarders". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman Against Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Today morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Valley of the Giants". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Double Cross". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mad About Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, will deliver a discourse on 'Karma-Yoga' at the Ramakrishna Mission, Library Hall, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

"JNANESHWARI"

Swami Gunateetananda will conduct weekly Jnaneshwari Class to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in Ramakrishna, Ashram, Khar.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda will conduct weekly Jnaneshwari Class to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar.

LAXMI TUTORIAL INSTITUTE

The sixth annual gathering and prize distribution of the Institute will be held at the J. R. Wanmali Hall, Dadar at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, will preside.

KANDI MOHOLLA ISMAILIA STUDENTS' LIBRARY

There will be a gathering to present the report of the Fidai Boarding and Orphanage to-day (Sunday) at 3 p. m. (S.T.) at the Fidai Bang, Marazban Road, Andheri.

THANKS-GIVING MASS

The annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of St. Roque will be offered by the Catholic Staff of the Government Ptg., Pub. and Stny. Department at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Mount Mary's Church, Bandra.

GITA JAYANTI

Under the auspices of Seth Matubhai Kasanbhai Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya Swami Sambudanand, President, Ramakrishna Mission, will deliver a sermon on "The Message of Bhagwar Gita" to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Brahmarivas, Lajaj Road Vile Parle.

WORKERS' MEETING AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

A mass meeting of Textile workers, under the auspices of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (Red Flag), will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamgar Maidan to put forth the demands of the Textile workers, to be placed before the Enquiry Committee and to demand the recognition of the Union.

'G' WARD CONGRESS

Hon. Secretary, 'G' Ward Congress writes:—

A meeting of the workers of 'G' Ward was held on Tuesday last in the Committee's office to chalk out the plans to effectively carry on propaganda in favour of Congress candidates and it was decided to open three centres in three divisions of 'G' Ward. The centre for Division I for the present will be the Congress Committee's Office. The centre for Division III will be Hari Baug, Sun Mill Road, Parel, and the address of that of the Division II will be declared later on.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Akber Press Building, Carnac Bridge: To convene the All-India Seamen's Conference in Bombay under the auspices of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay and to consider the problem of employment of Goan Seamen in the City and Hall Lines in their passenger ships and the correspondence with Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A. (Central) in this respect.

MAHATMA JYOTIRAO FULEY

The 48th anniversary of Mahatma Jyotirao Fuley was celebrated under the auspices of the Kshatriya Mali Yuvak Sangha on the 26th and 27th ultimo at Parel. Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap I.S.E. presided. The two days' programme included speeches by Pandit Oghale Shastri, Pandit Palay Shastri and Mrs. Ghodekar on the life of the Mahatma. As a reformist against untouchability, pioneer of female education and the founder of "Satya Shodhak Samaj" Mahatma Jyotiba Fuley was acclaimed by all speakers as the first social worker after the end of the Peshwa rule in Maharashtra.

BRIDGE ON NIRA

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, writes:—

"The Govt. of Bombay have decided to construct at Sarati (about two miles from Akluj) a bridge on the Nira River as soon as the plans etc., are ready. The matter was represented to them by Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, as Akluj is an important and growing commercial and industrial centre having large trade in agricultural commodities and a number of cotton gins and a sugar factory. The Chamber has written to Government urging on them the necessity of not postponing the construction of the bridge beyond 1940-41 at the latest, if the same cannot be done earlier."

Vile Parle Congress

The Secretary, Vile Parle Congress Committee, writes:—

According to the directions of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. The roll of the Congress members enrolled at Vile Parle upto the end of October, 1938, is now ready. These members only will have a right to vote in the forthcoming elections of delegates and the Managing Committee. These members are requested to inspect the roll and get irregularities righted in due time. Corrections will be made after the sanction of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee. The roll will be kept open in the office from the 2nd to 16th instant between 8 and 10 in the morning and evening hours.

Members are requested to file their complaints if any before the 16th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia and New Zealand per s.s. 'Otranto' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per s.s. 'Conte Biancamano' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Monday, the 5th instant.

The following are Empire countries for whom the N.L.T. Service is admitted: Great Britain, Eire, Gibraltar, Malta, Ascension, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pemba, Rodrigues, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, British North Borneo, Brunei, Christmas Islands, Cocos, Cyprus, Hongkong, Malay Peninsula, Palestine, Sarawak, Transjordania.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, will deliver a discourse on 'Karma Yoga' at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

Malegaon Dowdi Bohras Present Address To Munshi

(From A Correspondent)

MALEGAON, Dec. 3.

On Friday the Rosnan Khiyal Jamat of Dowdi Bohras of Malegaon gave an address to Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Member of the Bombay Government at 6-30 p. m.

In the course of the address, the sorry state of affairs existing in the administration of charity funds of the Dowdi Bohra community was pointed out in detail. In spite of the fact that the Waqf Act has been made applicable to the funds of the community since October 1931, no proper accounts have been rendered and published publicly. Strong exception has been taken to the procedure whereby the Mullaji Saheb is administering funds given in his charge. In spite of the Act being in force for over seven years the Mullaji Saheb had not submitted accounts of even a single Waqf estate. Reference was made to the strictures passed by His Lordship the Chief Justice of Bombay on 17th September last in a case in which the sum of Rs. 200,000 dedicated to charity was involved. His Lordship had characterised the attitude of the sole trustee, the Mullaji Saheb, as "gross dereliction of his duties as a trustee". In failing to take "any steps to see that the charity got the benefit of that sum."

It was pointed out in the address that if such a state of affairs existed in the matter of a sum of Rs. 200,000, it was not difficult to imagine what a deplorable state of affairs would exist in the matter of charities amounting to crores of rupees which are supposed to be in charge of the Mullaji Saheb.

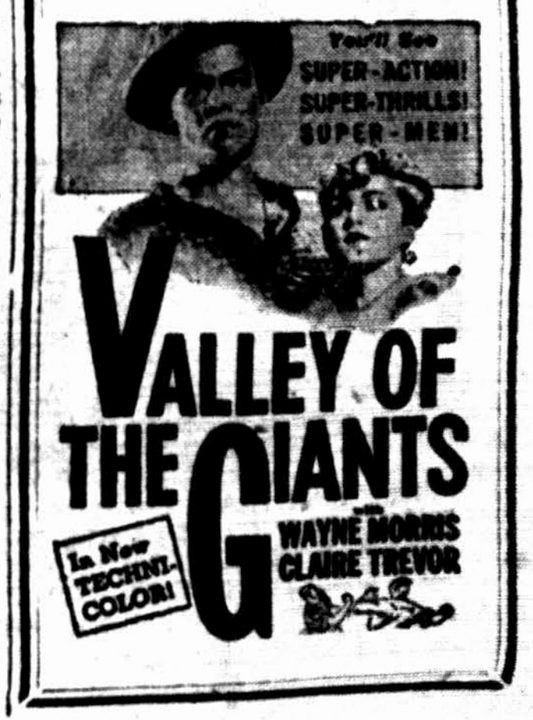
Those presented the address hoped that the Minister would pay his serious attention to the matter and do the needful to get rid of the long-standing scandal.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

OH, WHAT A LAUGH!

REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Bombay Talkies
Sky-Rocket
A NEW STAR!

RENUKA DEVI

"The GOLDEN-VOICED Wonder-Girl"

in their
SOCIAL SUPER-JEWEL SENSATION:

BHABI

The SWEETEST ROMANCE yet told in Pictures!

●

A Picture with a PURPOSE!

●

DEFINITELY coming ON:

December 10 1938

WITH
P. JAIRAJ,
MEERA :—: MAYADEVI
M. NAZIR :—:
P. F. PITHAWALA
GYAN CHANDRA :—: RAMA SHUKUL:—: V. H. DESAI

ROXY

"The Rendezvous of the Elite"

IN 3RD GREAT WEEK NOW
GENERAL FILMS'

INDUSTRIAL INDIA

STARRING:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH

A GREAT DRAMA OF MODERN INDIAN ASPIRATIONS, PACKED WITH
COMEDY — THRILLS —MUSIC — ROMANCE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-15 P.M.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

LAUGHS FROM THE PREVIEWS
BELIEVE IT OR NOT, DEAR, I'M WAITING FOR A SIDECAR!
THANKS FOR EVERYTHING
THE LOS ANGELES TELEPHONE DIRECTORY CONTAINS NO MOVIE STARS' NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS BUT IN IT YOU CAN FIND —
14 BOB BURNSES
11 WILLIAM POWELLS
10 ROBERT TAYLORS
1 GEORGE BURNS and 6 GRACIE ALLENS.
ONLY ONE MAN ON THE "SUBMARINE PATROL" SET WAS ABLE TO OPERATE 3-INCH GUNS... SO AFTER FIRING A VOLLEY FROM THE SUB-CHASER HE CHANGED UNIFORMS AND RETURNED FIRE FROM THE SUBMARINE.

Srimati Chellammal returned to Bombay after a series of concerts in vocal music in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Mr. Prabhashanker Bhatt who donated Rs. 2,50,000 for hostel for students of the Grant Medical College.

Convene Sheriff's Meeting

To Mourn Death Of Maulana Shaukat Ali

Mr. L. R. Tairsee writes:—

Will you allow me to suggest that a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay through the Sheriff of Bombay be conveyed to mourn the death of the late lamented Maulana Shaukat Ali, and I expect that the Mayor of Bombay will take all measures in that connection.

I trust all public associations will gladly join, and that such a suggestion requires to be made to be accepted

Debt Conciliation Board's Activity

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail).

A Press Note of the Baroda Government states:—

"The Debt Conciliation Boards established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Dabhoi and Vyara divisions disposed of 12 applications for composition of debts in the month of October 1938. Debts amounting to Rs. 11,386 due from 7 persons were scaled down to Rs. 7,257. The percentage of reduction works out to 36.3 per cent."

NOTICE

BEWARE

The Earthquake in Quetta pulled down each and every house of that city.

It is reported that a MIRTHQUAKE is to take place at——

KRISHNA TALKIES
(DUBASH THEATRE)

FROM:

Saturday, the 10th December, 1938.

Be careful about laughing when you go to witness it. Otherwise it will split your sides.

s/d LALBUZAKKAD

By order of NATIONAL CINEGRAPH, 57, Ghodbunder Road, BORIVLI.

GOPAL KRISHNA

2ND WEEK

TIME as USUAL

PLAZA

SIR B. N. SEAL PASSES AWAY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Sir Brojendranath Seal, one of the greatest Indian savants, expired at his Calcutta residence at 4-30 this morning at the age of 74.

He had been in very indifferent health for some years and had practically given up all outdoor activities. His last appearance at a public function was on the occasion of the All-India Philosophical Congress session held at Calcutta year before last.

After serving Calcutta University for several years as Professor of Philosophy, Sir Brojendranath was appointed as Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University. While at Mysore he presided over the Mysore Constitutional Reforms Committee and his report in this connection extorted unstinted admiration from all quarters in India and abroad.

His funeral took place in the corporation crematorium before a large number of distinguished citizens drawn from all walks of life.—United Press.

HINDUS FAIL MISERABLY

Massacre Of Innocents By Nissar And Saeed Ahmed

MUSLIMS IN STRONG POSITION

(By J. C. Maitra)

I am sorry I could not write during the last two days owing to a family mishap. The Muslim-European fight ended in a well-deserved win for the former. This was fully expected. But the Europeans fought very courageously up to the last and gave their opponents many an anxious moment The Muslim selectors decided to put the same team in the field again. Unfortunately they could not do so owing to an injury to Dilawar Hussain's finger. Abbas Khan having deputised for him very efficiently in the previous match, he was given the wicket-keeper's billet and Shahabuddin the fast bowler from Lahore, was called upon to fill the vacancy in the team. Though the absence of Dilawar weakened the Muslim batting, Shahabuddin's inclusion decidedly strengthened their bowling. And Abbas Khan kept the wicket as well as his predecessor.

TEAM WEAKENED CONSIDERABLY

The Hindus had a difficult job to tackle. Amarnath had gone away for his marriage, and Vijay Merchant was still "hors de combat'. It was impossible to replace them with any degree of adequacy. With them practically the backbone of Hindu batting was gone. Yesterday the play gave sufficient evidence of this deficiency. Roshan Lal and Prithvi Raj, both from the Punjab, were selected in the places of the above stars. And P. J. Chury stepped into his own place taken by K. Bose in the previous engagement.

A SORRY TALE

When Major C. K. Nayudu won the toss yesterday and elected to bat, the prospects of the Hindus appeared bright. It was rather surprising that the Muslims entered with only ten men and remained one short for nearly forty minutes. Shahabuddin arrived after the Hindus were four wickets down. The opening batsmen, Hindlekar and Mankad did not feel very comfortable against the bowling of Saeed Ahmed and Nissar. They managed to keep their ends up for about 20 minutes, and then lost their wickets. Nimbalkar who came at the fall of the first wicket, was dismissed for a duck. Three wickets were down at the unlucky figure of 3. Prithviraj and Roshan Lal who followed were sent back to the pavilion at 6 and 7. Saeed Ahmed claimed 3 wickets for 2 runs and Nissar 2 for 1. It looked like a massacre of innocents. I do not remember to have seen such a horrible beginning for any side in recent years, especially when the wicket was above reproach.

NAYUDU'S GALLANT EFFORT

Every one asks what is the cause of this Hindus debacle. In 45 minutes half their side had fallen. The appearance of the Hindu skipper appeared to stay the rot for some time. But Amar Singh and Jai failed to render him any support. They went down at 23 and 26 respectively. C. S. Nayudu joined his brother and helped him to stem the tide for the time being. With exemplary patience and fortitude they faced the Muslim attack for 74 and 28 minutes. Had not Major Nayudu made the one faulty stroke which cost him his wicket, it was probable that he might have carried his side to a safer haven Banerjee tried to put on a happy complexion on the Hindu innings by scoring two grand sixer successfully off the bowling of Amir Elahi. The Hindu innings ended at 69 after 115 minutes play.

EXTREMELY CREDITABLE

There was not the least doubt that the bowling of Saeed Ahmed and Mahomed Nissar was excellent. It is however difficult to believe that it was so deadly as to render them the following enviable analysis:—

	O	M	R	W
Nissar	11	3	20	5
Saeed Ahmed	12	6	12	4

I attribute this failure on the part of the Hindu batsmen to rank bad batting Hindlekar and Mankad set the avalanche in motion and the others followed to complete the fall. Had the opening batsmen stayed on to wear out the sting of the Muslim bowlers they would not have fared so horribly. In the absence of Amarnath and Vijay Merchant, if the Hindus had one or two more sticky batsmen they would have surely fared better. They had nobody to face the bowling with any degree of confidence. Psychologically they were a beaten lot who made a hasty retreat.

POOREST TOTAL

It was disgraceful batting on the part of the Hindus. In 1912 they made their poorest score, the Parsis having routed them for 64 runs. In 1918 again they were floored for as small a total as 68, the Europeans being responsible for it. As the tournament was played during the monsoon in those days, insignificant totals were not surprising. The smallest total on record in the Quadrangular is 21. It stands in the name of the Mahomedans who fell to the Europeans for that score in 1915. There are several other paltry scores on record. The Europeans batted in a holiday mood in the final of the Pentangular last year when the Muslims set them to flight and won the tournament easily.

CAUSE OF HINDU COLLAPSE

Thanks to the poor fielding of the Hindus and weak bowling, the Muslims have managed to take a comfortable lead. They have now put on 201 on the board at the expense of 6 wickets only. By missing Kadri behind the wicket when he had scored only 3, Hindlekar helped him to lay the foundation of Muslim victory. Then Chury, Nimbalkar, Jai and Amarsingh assisted by dropping catches and hopeless ground fielding. If the catches were accepted, the match would have told a different tale. Amarsingh was a great disappointment to his supporters as a bowler too. The brunt of the attack was shouldered by C. S. Nayudu who bagged 4 wickets for 76 runs. C. K. claimed the other two for 39. The Hindu Captain handled his bowling with fine judgment. I only wish that he employs a fast bowler like Banerjee before and after each adjournment. Generally this tactic proves successful. However it was a terrible disappointing day for him.

The Muslims, on the other hand, have done very well indeed. Kadri is mainly responsible for it. Playing a stodgy game for 175 minutes, he practically broke the back of the Hindu bowling. The others merely took advantage of the situation created by him. Mushtaq Ali, Wazir Ali and Saeed Ahmed helped considerably in the process. Unless the Hinduas succeed in rising to the occasion the Mahomedans are sure to overwhelm them comfortably and emerge victorious.

BIHAR HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

PATNA, Dec. 1.

The Rev. Rahul Sankrityayana, the well-known oriental scholar, has been elected president of the 16th session of the Bihar Provincial Hindi Literary Conference to be held at Ranchi towards the end of December next, states the General Secretary of the conference.—A .P.

IT'S THE SCREEN'S
Triumph in Dramatic Musicals!

-----Sheer Artistry combines with the Glorious Song-Hits ever presented in the past!

★ NEW THEATRES'

TOPPING and TENDER Tale of LOVE tellingly told!....

THE
Street Singer

CAPTIVATING—

★ KANANBALA
with all her MUSICAL TALENTS with SWEETEST SONGSTER—

★ SAIGAL
Carry this GREAT MUSICAL to the GLORIOUS HEIGHTS!

with
*JAGDEESH,
*KAPUR,
*Ramkumari, Etc.

2nd Glorious Week

Direction:—
Sjt. PHANI MAZUMDAR
Music:—:Sjt. R. C. BORAL

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AT

WEST END

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

AMERICAN INDIANS AND MEXICANS ENACT THE ROLES OF MONGOLIAN SOLDIERS IN "GIRL FROM BROOKLYN". CHINESE ARE TOO SHORT AND THERE ARE ONLY 26 REAL MONGOLS IN HOLLYWOOD.
LOUIS HAYWARD, APPEARING IN "THE DUKE OF WEST POINT," BAGGED AN AFRICAN LION BEFORE HE WAS 14 YEARS OLD! HE WAS BORN AND RAISED IN SOUTH AFRICA.
ACTORS WITH GOLD TEETH WEAR PORCELAIN CAPS OVER THEM..... OTHERWISE THEY GLEAM LIKE HEADLIGHTS.

Amazing Collapse Of Hindu Team

Whole Side Skittled Out For 69

Muslims Reply With 201 For Six Wickets At Close

NISSAR AND SAEED IN DEADLY BOWLING FORM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The crowd numbered over 10,000 when the rival Captains came out to toss in the Final of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament, between the Hindus and the Muslims, which commenced at the Brabourne Stadium this morning.

THE COIN FAVOURED C. K. NAYUDU, BUT A SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE AWAITED THE HINDUS, WHO OPENED THEIR INNINGS AND WERE ALL SKITTLED OUT IN LESS THAN 2 HOURS FOR A MISERABLE TOTAL OF 69, THEIR CAPTAIN BEING THE CHIEF SCORER WITH 25.

The Muslims, at the close of play to-day, thanks a great deal to Kadri's patient innings for his 65 and Wazir Ali's 30, ran up a total of 201 runs for the loss of 6 wickets and made their position quite safe as far as victory is concerned.

The Muslims have also to thank Wazir Ali, who, in addition to his patient innings for 30, led his team ably to gain their present position.

RIVAL TEAMS

HINDUS	MUSLIMS
C. K. NAYUDU (Captain)	S. WAZIR ALI (Captain)
L. AMARSING	MUSHTAQ ALI
L. P. JAI	MUBARAK ALI
D. D. HINDLEKAR	SHAHABUDDIN
C. S. NAYUDU	S. NAZIR ALI
VINOO MANKAD	SAEED AHMED
S. N. BANNERJEE	M. NISSAR
R. B. NIMBALKAR	S. M. KADRI
ROSHAN LAL	ABBAS KHAN
P. J. CHURY	AMIR ELAHI
PRITHVI RAJ	K. C. IBRAHIM
RESERVES	
S. R. GODAMBE	A. BAPORIA
L. R. KENNY.	SURDI.

M. Nissar

S. Ahmed.

Winning the toss, C. K. Nayudu, sent in Hindlekar and Vinoo Mankad, to open the Hindus' first innings, the former facing Nissar, Saeed was given the bowling from the Club House end. The batsmen appeared to be uneasy against the attack and when the first wicket, that of Hindlekar, fell after 24 minutes' play, the score-boards read (3—1—1). The Hindu wicket-keeper was clean bowled by Saeed.

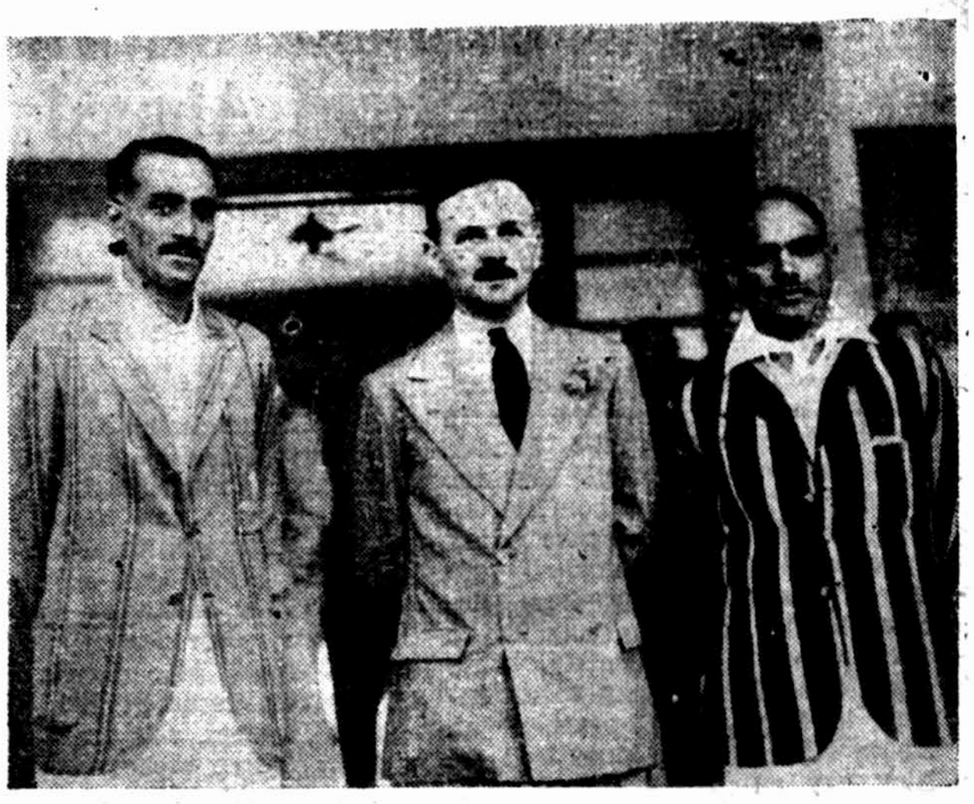
Nimbalkar came in at 1 down but at the same total, Nissar uprooted Vinoo Mankad's wicket, (3—2—2). Prithvi Raj joined Nimbalkar.

HINDUS' DISASTER.

Further disaster awaited the Hindus, who lost their third batsman without any addition to the score, Nimbalkar being caught by Amir Elahi at short-leg off Saeed, the Hindus losing 3 wickets for 3 runs; the outgoing batsman was dismissed for a duck, (3—3—0).

C. K. Nayudu, stepped in at this critical stage but fortune refused to smile on the Hindus, who lost their fourth man after an addition of 3 runs, Saeed dislodging Prithvi Raj's off-stump, (6—4—1).

Roshan Lal now partnered his captain. The Muslims, who were fielding with 10 men, got Shahabuddin to substitute for Dilawar Hussain, while Abbas Khan kept the wicket.



H. E. the Governor of Bombay (centre) with Major C. K. Nayudu and Capt. S. Wazir Ali, the Hindu and Muslim Captains.

This was a terrible collapse, never before seen in representative cricket. Half the Hindu side being out, when the total stood at 7, as Roshan Lal was next caught, in the slips, by Shahabuddin off Nissar for a duck, (7—5—0).

This brought Amarsing at the wicket. The first decade went up after 47 minutes play.

AT 17, WAZIR MADE THE FIRST CHANGE IN HIS BOWLING, PUTTING ON SHAHABUDDIN IN PLACE OF NISSAR, WHO NOW HAD THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT ANALYSIS TO HIS CREDIT:—

O.	M.	R.	W.
7	3	7	2

SAEED, ALSO, STRUCK DEADLY BOWLING FORM THIS MORNING, HIS ANALYSIS WHEN HE HAD TAKEN 3 WICKETS, BEING 4.2 OVERS, 3 MAIDENS, 2 RUNS AND 3 WICKETS.

SAEED UNPLAYABLE.

Saeed was unplayable on Saturday morning and when the Hindu total stood at 23, the Western India States bowler claimed his fourth victim, when he clean bowled Amarsing for 9, (23—6—9).

L. P. Jai entered on his innings at this stage but 3 runs later Jai was sent back to the pavilion, having been caught behind the wicket, by Abbas, off Shahabuddin, (26—7—1).

C. S. Nayudu joined his brother. The latter sent up 30 with a four off Shahabuddin. At 34, Nissar returned to attack, taking over his original end from Shahabuddin. 'C. K.' leg-glided him for a pretty boundary stroke and then another 2 off the same bowler gave the Hindu captain his 20, while 40 was put simultaneously.

AT 46, SAEED WAS TAKEN OFF AFTER HE HAD BOWLED CONTINUALLY FOR 1 HOUR AND 39 MINUTES, HIS ANALYSIS BEING 12 OVERS, 6 MAIDENS, 12 RUNS AND 4 WICKETS. AMIR ELAHI TOOK OVER THE PAVILION END FROM HIM.

50 of the innings was signalled after it had lasted for 103 minutes.

'C. K.' OUT.

1 run later C. K. Nayudu was dismissed, having been caught by Amir Elahi, at square-leg, Nissar being the bowler to benefit. Nissar, in the same over, bowled C. S. Nayudu, who followed his brother to the Club House, having contributed 10 runs, (52—9—10).

P. J. Chury, who came in at the fall of his captain's wicket and S. Bannerjee formed the last association.

TWO SIXERS.

Bannerjee lived upto his reputation and announced his arrival with 2 consecutive sixers off Amir Elahi, whom the Bengal player lifted, on both occasions, near the Patiala pavilion to send up 60.

The Hindu first innings terminated with a total of 69, when Chury was clean bowled by Nissar for 4, Bannerjee remaining not out with 14. The Hindu innings lasted altogether for 115 minutes.

The Muslim bowlers were unplayable and returned the following outstanding analysis:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	11	3	20	5
Saeed	12	6	12	4
Shahabuddin	4	0	14	1
Amir Elahi	2	0	21	0

Muslims Enter

Exactly at 12-40 p.m. Mushtaq Ali and S. M. Kadri opened the Muslim first innings, facing the bowling of Bannerjee and Amarsing. The former hit Amarsing to the Islam Gymkhana stand for a four. The first decade went up in as many minutes, when Kadri took 3 runs off Bannerjee. Hindle-

(Continued on page 34)

Vinoo Mankad clean bowled by Nissar.

Hindlekar clean bowled by Saeed Ahmed.

CRIMINALS COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES, EACH GETS RS. 100

There were eleven all correct Entries. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 100-) Rupees One Hundred only.

Bombay

RAGHAVJI KANJI SHAH,
C|o Messrs. Govindji Kanji & Co.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

CHHAGANLAL MANMOHANDAS,
Shamji Shivji House,
House No. 17—15,
Manordas Street, BOMBAY.

DHIRAJLAL CHIMANLAL SHAH,
163, Cadel Road,
Mahim, BOMBAY No. 16.

Bombay Suburbs

SYED SADIA S. M. PATELL,
Cafe Imperial Restaurant,
Khot Road, Vile-Parle,
BOMBAY.

Akola

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth,
AKOLA (Berar).

Jharia

SHANTILAL MADHAVJI MEHTA,
C|o R. L. DOSHI, JHARIA.

Kathiawar

KARSANJI JERAM SONI,
In the Market,
BANTWA (Kathiawad).

MEMON A. GANI AHMAD,
At the Shop,
Jail Road, JUNAGADH,
(Sorath).

Kochin

MESSRS. BHATT & CO.,
C|o Mamad Haji Gani,
Matan Cheri (COCHIN).

Lucknow

A. J. HIRSI,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW (U.P.).

Sidhpur

R.S.F.M.F. RANGOONWALA,
Islampura,
SIDHPUR (N. Gujarat).

Two Errors

There were One Hundred and Forty-five entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 6-3 as.) Rupees six and annas three only.

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RAVJI GUSAI,
Anstey Lodge,
Altamount Road
BOMBAY 6.

RAVJI GUSAI,
Anstey Lodge,
Altamount Road,
BOMBAY 6.

M. J. CHIKKAYA,
C/o. The Indian Shattal Factory,
2nd. Pasta Lane,
COLABA,
BOMBAY.

D. E. MOTALA,
Sheriff's Office
High Court,
Fort, BOMBAY.

JAMNADAS MITHABHAI,
159, Borah Bazar Street,
Fort. BOMBAY 1.

A. V. NARAYANA IYER,
C/o. The National City Bank of New York,
Fort, BOMBAY.

D. N. GAYNOR,
C. Y. Jubilee Bldgs.,
Sankli Street,
BYCULLA.

MRS. MAREY ARANHA,
Bore Chali, B. Room No. 20,
Lamington Road, Byculla,
BOMBAY.

DADAMIYA MALAKJI,
C/o. A. Alimamad & Co.,
Ramchandra Lalji Bldg.,
Karnak Road,
BOMBAY 2.

S. O. SHAH,
Sun Karyalaya,
No. 9, Bhangwadi,
BOMBAY 2.

MINOO D SHROFF,
Jasumani Bldg.,
Wadia Street Tardeo,
BOMBAY.

KHODADAD KAIKHSHRAOO IRANI,
Erachshaw Hakim Chawl,
A, Block, Fish Market,
1st. Floor,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

KHOJA HABIB KASUM,
Kharwa Gally, Gole Pitha,
Falkland Road,
BOMBAY. NO. 4.

MISS ATIYA CONTRACTOR,
Room No. 19, 4th Floor,
268, Bhindy Bazar,
BOMBAY.

BADROODIN ALIBHAI KHILAWALA,
Null-Bazar, Dhaboo Street,
BOMBAY, NO. 3.

ESMAIL ALIBHAI KHILAWALA,
Null-Bazar, Dhaboo Street,
BOMBAY.

ALIBHAI NOORBHAI KHILAWALA
C/o Badrudin A. Khilawala,
Null-Bazar, Dhaboo St.,
BOMBAY.

KHOJA HABIB NOORMAMAD VALJI,
Soormawala House,
Oppo. Mosque,
67, Pala Gally,
BOMBAY, NO. 9.

ASMABAI HASANBHAI BOOKBINDER,
No. 139, Rupawala Chawl,
Nagdevi Street,
1st Floor,
BOMBAY. NO. 3.

DAYALJI MOHANJI DESAI,
New Ella Laundry,
Thakurdwar,
BOMBAY.

H. M. PANDYA,
Devji Kanji Lokhandwala House,
3rd Floor, DeSouza St.,
Masjid Bunder Road,
BOMBAY.

VENAKOOVAR DEVCHAND,
Shamji Shivji House,
Room No. 51, Manor St.,
BOMBAY, NO. 1.

MARIAMBAI A. GARI,
C/o Abbasbhoy J. Gari,
91, Packmodia St.,
BOMBAY, NO. 3.

SHETH NAYAK JETHABHAI,
Narai House,
Dana Bunder, Clive Road,
BOMBAY, NO. 9.

CRIMINALS COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	15
B	9
C	6
D	18
E	17
F	10
G	4
H	8
I	5
J	7
K	2
L	3
M	16
N	13
O	14
P	1
Q	12
R	11

SATTARJANU,
C/o. J. H. Mussam,
162, Nagdevi Street,
BOMBAY 3.

SAFKAT HUSHAIN T. BABOOJI,
C/o Mohamadbhai A. Kakaji & Co.,
242-44 Juma Masjid,
BOMBAY2.

H. AAIYUB,
House No. 60-62 2nd. floor,
Kambekur Street,
BOMBAY 3.

ISAC ABRAHIM,
Silver Mansion, 3rd floor,
New Chinch Bunder,
BOMBAY 9.

S. B. SOLANKEY,
C/o. J S. Bros.
479, Duncan Road,
BOMBAY 4

KHOJA ALIMAMAD SHERALI,
C/o. Khoja Ahmadali Jaferbhai,
Coal Depot, Haji Bunder,
Seewri, B OMBAY 15

A.J. HIRJI H.A.S. MERALI,
C/o. Mohomadali Jafarbhai,
Coal Depot, Haji Bunder,
Seewri, BOMBAY, 15

BHANABHAI CHHIBABHAI,
Iron Wagon Shop,
B. B. Rly Workshop.
Post No. 13, Mahaluxmi,
BOMBAY.

KHURSHEDBAI MEHERWANJI DUBASH,
Commisariat Bldg. Adenwala Rd.
MATUNGA,
BOMBAY

Bombay Suburbs

JAGANNATH GOVIND SALGAOKAR,
TROMBAY.
(Bombay Suburban)

MRS. SHIRIN G. SACHEDINA,
15, Turner Road,
BANDRA,
BOMBAY 20

H. B. SHIRODKER,
Nehru Road.
VILLE-PARLE,
B. S. D
BOMBAY.

Mrs. A. MOTALA.
Dhanji Bhoovan.
MALAD. B. B. & C. I. Rly

TRIMBAK JIVAN KAMKHALIA.
BORIVALI.
Opp P. O. Bombay

RAMKRISHNA J DAVE.
Gunderwala's Wady,
New Chawl Room No 4-5.
Haveli Road.
GHATKOPER,
(Thana.)

Ahmedabad

Miss TEHMINA D. GREEN,
Green-Villa, Mirjapur Road.
AHMEDABAD.

RUSTAMJI D. DAPOTAWALA.
C/o Hormusji D. Khambatta,
Dr. Anklesaria Bungalow,
Rly. Pura,
AHMEDABAD.

Akola

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Penth,
AKOLA (Berar.)

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Penth,
AKOLA (Berar.)

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Penth,
AKOLA (Berar.)

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Penth,
AKOLA (Berar.)

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Penth,
AKOLA (Berar.)

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Penth.

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Penth,
AKOLA (Berar).

(Continued On Page 30)

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Many of the readers who take enthusiastic part in our competitions have expressed the wish that "Figure Words" should be repeated as often as possible as they find these Competitions interesting as well as best suited for old and young of all the communities who wish to take part. To get a prize of over Rs. 100|- is indeed very tempting and many of the readers will surely take a hand in the present competition. It is very simple and at the same time such as to bring within the reach of each the probability of getting a share in the prize. In the last competition fourteen persons got Rs. 101|- each. What a prize to get for only Annas eight! We hope that you may be one of the successful competitors this time.

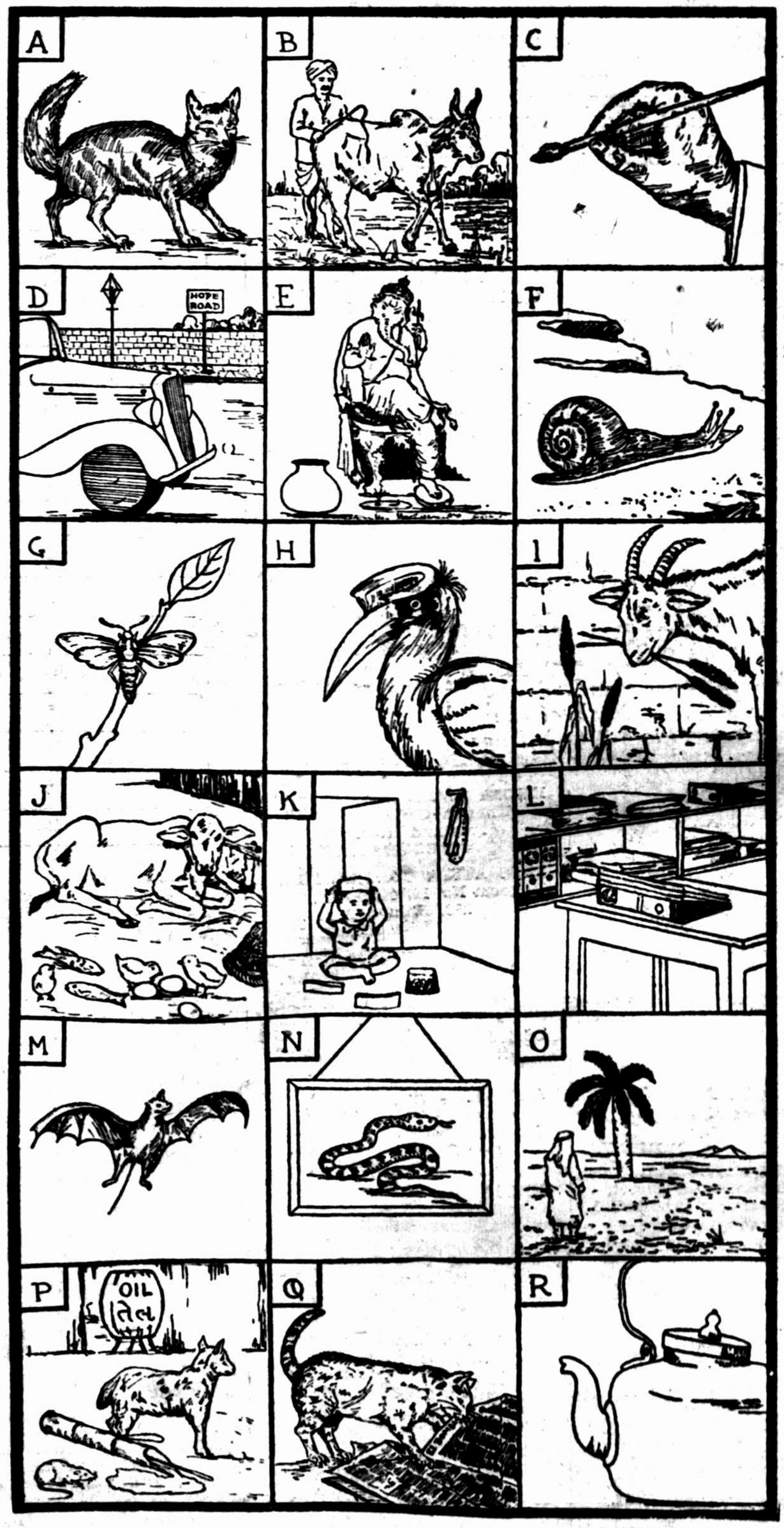
Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet, e.g., A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z-26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left show well-known objects. a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example illustration "F" is that of a "Snail." The total number of marks for "Snail" is 55. (S-19, N-14, A-1, I-9, L-12). The block of figures No. 16 in the series on the right shows the figure "55". You have, therefore, to enter No. 16 against "F" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an entrance fee of Ans. 8|- for each coupon before, 14th December 1938 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 14th December, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

ARAB	FILES	OIL
BAT	FISH	OX
BEAK	FOX	PALM
BRUSH	FRAME	PAPER
CALF	GOAT	PEG
CAPS	IDOL	POT
CAR	LAMB	RAT
CAT	LAMP	ROAD
CHILD	LEAF	SAND
CORN	LID	SNAIL
EGGS	MAN	SNAKE
FIELD	MOTH	TABLE

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 **19**	2 **22**	3 **23**
4 **24**	5 **25**	6 **28**
7 **36**	8 **38**	9 **39**
10 **40**	11 **42**	12 **43**
13 **45**	14 **50**	15 **51**
16 **55**	17 **56**	18 **68**

delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

4/12/38.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	16
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,

The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,

Red House,

Parsee Bazaar Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706 G. P. O. BOMBAY

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 14th DECEMBER 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

CRIMINALS COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued From Page 27)

Alegaon

KARIMKHAN MAMADKHAN,
C/o. Abubaker Aziz,
ALEGAON,
Dist. Akola,
(Barad).

KARIMKHAN MAMADKHAN,
C|o. Abubaker Aziz,
ALEGAON,
Dist. Akola,
(Barad).

ABUBAKER A. AZIZ JETPUR-WALA,
ALEGAON,
Dist. Akola,
(Barad).

ABUBAKER A. AZIZ JETPUR-WALA,
ALEGAON,
Dist. Akola,
(Barad).

A. SITAR ABUBAKER.
ALEGAON,
Dist. Akola,
(Barad).

SITAR ABUBAKER.
ALEGAON,
(Barad).

Belgaum

GUROORAV HARIHAR SABNIS,
1957, Kadolkar Lane,
BELGAUM.

D N. DESHPANDE,
1957 Kadolkar Lane,
BELGAUM CITY.

MANGESH DATTATRAYA DESHPANDE,
1957 Kadolkar Lane.
BELGAUM.

Baroda

BIBLA,
Opp. Lehripura Post.
BARODA.

R. P. SARMA,
C/o. Mayajibhai,
Opp. Lehripura Post,
BARODA.

Bijapur

R. N. GAITONDE,
D. S. P's Office,
BIJAPUR (M.S.M. Rlv.)

Benares City

BEHRAM J. PATELL,
C/o. Kisandas Education Inspector,
Hirapura, No. 64-83
BENARES CITY.

Bansda

NOSHIR B. KASAD,
Khamla Jampa,
BANSDA,
Via Billimora.

Barsi

JANAB S. ISMAIL SADIWALLA,
Kasar Lane.
BARSI.

Burhanpur

M. A. MISTRY,
Hon. Magistrate,
Sunwara Road.
BURHANPUR, C. P.

Bagra

SHAMGARAJ NARSINHJI,
Post Bagra,
(MARVAD).

Bhuj Cutch

MARIYAMBAI USA MEMON.
Vokhra Falio,
BHUJ CUTCH.

MOOSA SALEMOHOMAD, (Duna)
Vokhra Falio.
BHUJ (CUTCH)

S. T. ADAMJI,
C|o Gulamhushain Noorbhai Lokhanwala.
Vohra Bazar,
BHUJ CUTCH.

Cutch Mandvi

MOCHI NANJI SUNDERJI.
Mochi Bazar.
CUTCH MANDVI.

Cutch Tuna

MEGWAR UMRA DERKER.
Premji Karamsi Wady,
CUTCH TUNA.

THAKER PREMJI KARAMSI,
TOONAVALA.
Post, CUTCH TUNA.

Cutch Sadhan

K. KRAPASHANKER DAVE,
CUTCH SADHAN

Chanda

P. R. MEHTA,
Manager, Bharat Bhuvan,
Gandhi Chowk,
CHANDA, C. P.

MANAGER,
Bharat Bhuvan,
Gandhi Chowk,
CHANDA. C. P.

K. M. BHATT,
Manager, Bharat Bhuvan,
Gandhi Chowk,
CHANDA. C. P.

Cochin

Messrs. BHATT & CO.,
C|o. Mahomad Haji Ghani,
Matancheri.
COCHIN.

Dahanu

SHANTARAM G CHAUBAL,
Post DAHANU,
Dt. Thana.

Indore

SUGRABHAI E. UJJAINVALA,
27, Marathia Bazar,
INDORE.

Jharia

RATTILAL MEHTA,
C|o. R. L. Doshi,
JHARIA, E. I. Rly.

RAMNIKLAL MEHTA,
C|o. R. L. Doshi,
JHARIA, E. I. Rly.

B. DULERAI,
C|o. R. L. Doshi,
JHARIA, E. I. Rly.

RAMESH R. DOSHI,
C|o. R. L. Doshi,
JHARIA, E. I. Rly.

Karachi

PARMANAND MENGHRAJ.
Mithader.
KARACHI.

NARANMAL LILARAM,
C|o. Parmanand Menghraj,
Mithader,
KARACHI.

Kathiawar

MASTER JERAM RAMJI PATEL,
Post Bhayavadar,
At KOLKI.
(Kathiawar.)

KARSANJI JERAM SONI,
C|o. Bazar,
BANTVA.
(Kathiawar.)

KARSANJI JERAM SONI,
C|o. Bazar,
BANTVA.
(Kathiawar.)

KARSANJI JERAM SONI,
C|o. Bazar,
BANTVA.
(Kathiawar.)

Dhoraji

GHANCHI AHMAD KASAM,
C|o. Rangari Mohla, Opposite Madhrasa,
DHORAJI.
(Kathiawar.)

GHANCHI AHMAD KASAM.
C/o Rangari Mohla,
Opposite Madrasa,
DHORAJI, (Kathiawar).

GHANCHI AHMAD KASAM,
C/o Rangari Mohla
Opposite Madrasa,
DHORAJI, (Kathiawar).

SAKUR AHMAD BAKALI,
Station Road, Hamidia Bldg.,
DHORAJI, (Kathiawar).

VAJIRBAI VALIJI SHAM,
C/o Kamangar's Pedhi,
DHORAJI.

ISMAILJI VALIJI DHABARIA,
C/o Nadi Road,
DHORAJI.

Dhrangdhra

AMBASANKER UDERAM BHAT,
Halvad Gate,
DHRANGDHRA.

Junagad

MEMON A. GHANI AHMAD,
C/o A. Ghani Shop, Jail Road,
JUNAGAD, (Sorath).

MEMON A. GHANI AHMAD,
C/o A. Ghani Shop, Jail Road,
JUNAGAD, (Sorath).

MEMON A GHANI AHMAD,
Jail Road, at his own shop,
JUNAGAD.

G. M. A. SORATHIA,
C/o A. Ghani Shop, Jail Road,
JUNAGAD.

MEMON GHANI VALI JAMAL,
C/o New Jail, Matwa Lane,
JUNAGAD.

LADHABHAI RAHEMAN BELIM WANKANERWALA,
Central Jail,
JUNAGAD.

ISUFALI MULLA AMARBHAI,
C/o Mandvi Chowk,
JUNAGAD.

Shahapur

LUHAR AMRITLAL NANJI,
C/o Juni Bazar,
SHAHAPUR-SORATH.

LUHAR CHHAGANLAL HARJI,
Via Junagad,
SHAHAPUR-SORATH.

THAKAR VASANJI BECHAR,
At Bazar
SHAHAPUR-SORATH.

Upleta

PATEL MOHAN KURJI MAKADIA,
At Patel Bhada Gokal Shop,
Natvar Road,
UPLETA.

Ludhiana

ABDUL HAMID KHAN,
Neem Wala Chal,
LUDHIANA.

Lucknow

MOHSINALI MOHAMEDALI,
3 Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

KHOJA H. ALIBHAI,
3. Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBERBHAI BOMBAYWALA,
Zamir Mansion, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBERBHAI BOMBAYWALA,
Zamir Mansion, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBERBHAI BOMBAYWALA,
Zamir Mansion, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBERBHAI BOMBAYWALA,
Zamir Mansion, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

A. J. HIRJEE,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

A. J. HIRJEE,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBERALI,
C/o Mahomadali Seth,
Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

Mandvi

BORA RAJABALI KADARBHAI TRUNKWALLA,
Post MANDVI.
(Dt. Surat.)

Madura

J. NAIDU,
C/o Mr. V. G. Naidu,
Asst. Engineer, S. I. R.,
MADURA

Mandagadde

K. NOORANNISA,
D/o K. Abdul Waheb Esq.,
General Merchant,
Mandagadde,
(Dt. Shimoga),

Nova-Goa

J. A. KARIM ADMANI,
C/o Suleman Janu,
NOVA-GOA.

J. A KARIM ADMANI,
C/o Suleman Janu,
NOVA-GOA.

Nawagarh

VITHALDAS BHAGWANJI,
C/o South Barora Colliary,
Post NAWAGARH,
(Manbhum).

Nagpur

AHMAD HAJI HABIB,
C/o Post Master,
NAGPUR-CITY.

Navapur

ISMAIL YUSAF SONGADWALA,
Light Bazar,
NAVAPUR,
(W. Khandesh), T. V. Rly.

Nanded

HABIB HAJI MAHOMAD KALUDI
C|o Haji Mahomad Ahmad Kaludi
Post Nanded, at PURNA,
N.S. Rly.

Poona

G. V. TAMBE,
25, Budhwar Peth,
T.E.O. Publicity Service,
POONA-2.

MRS. S. H. OMAR,
2410, East Street,
POONA CAMP.

Raipur

PANIBAI PREMJI,
C|o Laxmi Printing Press,
Bansli Road, RAIPUR (C.P.)

VASANTGAURI NANJI,
C|o Laxmi Printing Press,
Bansli Road, RAIPUR (C.P.)

ASHMA,
C|o Isakali Fajalali Nimachwala
Gol Bazar RAIPUR (C.P.).

RAVAJI SAMJI SOLANKI,
C|o Mulji Laljee,
Bagbahra, B.N. Rly.,
RAIPUR (C.P.)

Ramnad

MRS. ROSY GEORGE,
C|o K. George, Assistant Engineer
RAMNAD (S. India).

Siddhpur

MEMAN ISMAIL HUSEIN,
C|o Poladiwas,
SIDDHPUR (Gujarat).

MEMAN ISMAIL HUSEIN,
C|o Poladiwas,
SIDDHPUR (Gujarat).

ATIKABAI,
C|o M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR (Gujarat).

ATIKABAI,
C|o M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR (Gujarat).

MAHOMADBHAI,
C/o. G. M. A. Rangoonwala,
Islampura,
SIDDHPUR.

MAHOMADBHAI,
C/o. G. M. A. Rangoonwala,
Islampura,
SIDDHPUR.

G. M. A RANGOONWALA,
Islampura,
SIDDHPUR.

M. F. RANGOONWALA,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

B. TAMAKUWALA,
C/o H. A. Tamakuwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

B. TAMAKUWALA,
C/o. H. A. Tamakuwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

MULLA AKBARALI MULLA ABDULKADAR RANGOONWALA
Isufpura,
SIDDHPUR.
(N. Gujrat.)

Tentalav

HAJARAT UNNISA—K. SAYED,
Post Tentalav,
AT SANDHA,
(Dt. Baroda) Via Miyagam

Vellore

MOONI YAMAL,
22, Vengappa Chetty Street,
VELLORE, (N. A.)

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. on 12th December, 1938.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

M. L. A. AND TEN OTHERS ARRESTED

MERAMANDELI, Dec. 3.

Mr. Nabakrishna Chowdhury, M.L.A., along with ten others, were served with an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. when they alighted from the train at Meramandeli station.

They were directed not to lead any procession into Dhenkanal in connection with the proposed Satyagraha.

The order was passed by a state Magistrate and Mr. Chowdhury and his companions were arrested when they violated and were taken to the Matunga police station.—A. P.

SENTENCED FOR DEFYING ORDER

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: Dec. 2.

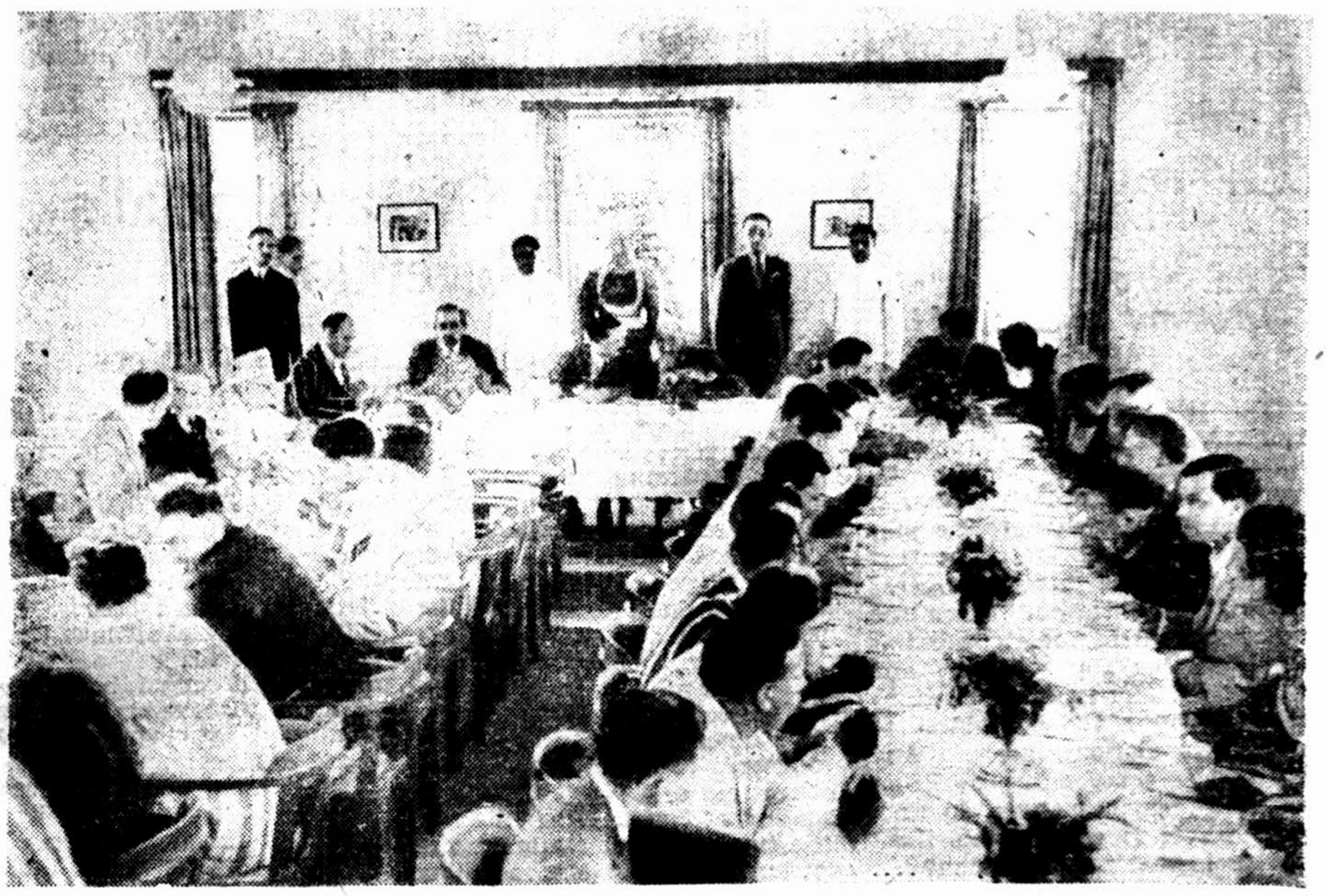
Judgment was delivered to-day in the case against Messrs. Dinkar Mehta, Ranchhod Patel, Gulam Mahmod Khan, Shakur and Surajbhan, in connection with the alleged breach of the Ahmedabad D.S.P.'s order regulating the course of processions.

The accused were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 51 each, or three months' simple imprisonment in default.

The Magistrate said that, according to the plea of the defence counsel Mr. Himatlal Shukla, the D.S.P. could not under Sec. 48, ask anybody to take a permit before taking out a procession, but because the accused had deliberately omitted to intimate of their intention to take out a procession, he passed orders as above.

Mill Kamdar Union members crowded the court-room and the news spread in the town causing great sensation.

The local Congressmen, Socialists and Union workers are greatly agitated.



Pentangular Cricket players taking luncheon with the Governor of Bombay in the Governor's Pavilion in the Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.

Goregaokar For Corporation

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Solicitor, seeking re-election at the ensuing Municipal election from D. Ward, Division II, Ward No., 9 as an independent.

LONDON.—British millers have just completed negotiations for an unprecedented purchase of over half a million tons of wheat from the United States. While some quarters regard the transaction as being on behalf of Government Food Defence plans, the millers state that it is purely a private deal and they are merely taking advantage of big surplus wheat in America.

Warning To Public

The President of Bombay Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Kakadvadi, Bombay, writes:—

It is known that one man named Brahmanand calling himself as Secretary of Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, and some other persons are collecting money by publishing appeals in newspapers and by handbills in the name of Arya Samaj and Hyderabad Satyagrah. The public is warned that the Bombay Arya Samaj, which is situated in Kakadvadi, near Marbavri Police station, has no connection whatever with such persons and they are not authorised by this Samaj to collect funds.

Petlad Conference Demands Responsible Govt.

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 2.

The Petlad Taluka Praja Mandal Conference held yesterday at village Changa, under the Presidentship of Darbar Gopaldas Desai passed resolutions reiterating the demand for Responsible Government establishing Praja Mandal in villages and urging Government to reduce land revenue assessment for the current year as production of crops has not been normal sequel to scarcity of rains.

Mr. Pranlal Munshi, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. Chunilal Shah and others spoke on the occasion.

FACILITIES FOR SETTLERS IN REWA

REWA, Dec. 2.

Mr. Gangaprasad Jain wires:—

In order to encourage and assist new settlers in the State H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa has been pleased to empower the Chief Revenue Authority to grant monetary assistance to "bona fide" settlers for construction of houses and for clearing and breaking land. Free grant so made shall form encumbrance on property of settlers for a period of five years, after which it will cease.

"NOMINATE REAL REPRESENTATIVES"

Junagadh Prajamandal's Demand

JUNAGADH, Dec. 1.

The Junagadh Prajamandal congratulated Mr. Monteath, the Dewan of the State on his announcement, on 30th October, for inaugurating a Reforms Committee and requested him to nominate a majority of the personnel of the Committee from among the people's representatives.

On receipt of the Dewan's reply and names of the personnel of the Committee the Prajamandal has expressed its distrust on the Committee and further requested the Dewan to re-nominate the members with a majority of real representatives of the people.—United Press.

The All-Malabar Teachers' Conference will be held on December 30 next under the presidentship of Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central).

Around Theatre & Film Land

NEW THEATRES' NEW MUSICAL

"The Street Singer"—Drawing Crowds At The Minerva

Since the release of New Theatres Ltd.'s latest musical romance "The Street Singer" at the Minerva Talkies, through Messrs. Calcutta Film Exchange, the picture-goers have been clamouring at the box-office to see this great musical extravaganza. Since the announcement of India's greatest of all singing stars—Saigal and Kananbala, film-fans are continuously storming the box-office to hear their glorious music. And when they come out, just listen to their remarks: "We do not know whom to congratulate first! Is Saigal greater than Kanan?.... Is Kanan greater than Saigal? .... Who is greater? .... That is a problem for the audience to be solved by them.

"The Street Singer" is a marvellous melodrama describing the lives of two street-urchins. Their drifting on the sea of life .... their happiness and sorrows .... their love and their mutual attachment .... All this is very subtly and skilfully woven into this great musical master-piece.

To the credit of New Theatres, let us say that every year, they produce a great musical marvel, which supplies people cent per cent. of entertainment wherein one finds first class music, mirth and melodrama together with plenty of lighter situations. But this season they have given us a picture, the music of which can never be forgotten so easily. The lilting melodies from Saigal and Kanan in their duet song-hits, will always be remembered by every lover of music. Sjt. Rai Chand Boral the music director is at his best in providing such a rich feast of music. He also deserves the compliments.

Together with Saigal and Kananbala, Jagdeesh, Kapur and Ramkumari appear in supporting cast. Their work is quite to the merit. "The Street Singer" is a picture which supplies cent oer cent entertainment especially it has excellent music. Go and see it.

MARCUS SHOW STILL A DRAW

The Marcus Revue Company which has been playing to crowded houses at the Excelsior for nearly three weeks will continue their performances for some days more.

The third programme whien commences to-morrow (Sunday) promises to be as entertaining as those that have already been presented. This will consist of an entirely new set of attractions, displaying some of the best numbers that have been so far held back.

The wide range of the Company's repertoire is really amazing. Altogether they have presented over 70 different items divided between the two programmes. And one wonders how many more Mr. Marcus is still keeping under his sleeves. But from what we have so far seen, we would not be surprised if the best attractions are yet to be revealed in the programmes that are to follow.

The gorgeous parade of scores of beautiful girls, the striking costumes of the ultra-modern as well as fantastically attractive styles, the heavily-brocaded curtains that provide the background for many of the set numbers—all these contribute to a lavish entertainment such as Bombay has never seen before. And the remarkable quickness with which the various items follow one another is a tribute to the splendid organising capacity and efficiency of the woman behind the scenes—Mrs. Beatrice Marcus—who is in charge of the stage arrangements.

Topical Of Jawaharlal's Reception

A Minor Accident—A Set Of Very Great Dimensions

Just as Nari Ghadialli's Jungle King was nearing completion an accident in which John Cavas; Pramilla and Nari Ghadialli were injured has delayed the shooting of the picture for sometime. The shooting is likely to restart before the month is out he is entertained to release this jem of a jungle thriller during the ensuing Xmas holidays cannot be fulfilled.

Not deterred by this mishap producer Jamshed Wadia has thought out of a plan to finish the shooting of Jungle King within as little time as possible after the re-starting of it. In the meantime, he has concentrated his attention on the completion of Raja Yagbik's Vijay Kumar. Several fighting sequences in the final climax are to be taken in a native State to gain the most realistic atmosphere and arrangements to that effect have already been made. Vijay Kumar is a theme picture packed with romantic incidents made more attractive by several duets between Sardar Mansoor and Sarita. Fortunately for these singers and music director all the songs of this picture have been recorded on R.C.A. Sound system which enhances the charm of the tunes and the sweetness of the voices to a very great degree. Vijay Kumar will be spoken of a great musical. In spite of additional responsibilities of managing the Wadia extensions at the Ajanta Studios Homi Wadia is pushing ahead with his Diamond Thriller Punjab Mail. Just as a man is the architect of his own future, Homi Wadia has become the architect of several settings that will be seen in his as well as other pictures. It would be interesting to learn that young Homi Wadia is a good photographer, reliable sound engineer and a very good laboratorian. He has added one more feather in his cap by independently constructing sets lately.

While carpenters and coolies in scores are busy constructing a very big and artistic set. Director Yousuf is seen either busy with dialogues and song rehearsals of the coming sequences or disappearing with his band of artistes to outdoor locations His assistant Vahid Quereshi to whom goes the credit of writing the dialogues and songs which without doubt will revolutionise the technique of this very important branch of film production. Ila Devi, Pramila and Harish Chandra Rao who make the eternal triangle have already proved their histrionic abilities by coming up to the expectations and it would be no exaggeration to say that in a picture which is rich in matter and material these artistes will shine out like real jems.

FASHION PREVIEWS FROM HOLLYWOOD

Dorothy Lamour's favourite fall costume is a three-piece suit combining bold prune and grey plaid with plain prune worsted. The skirt is short and straight with an invisible zipper-closing up the back. Over this goes a jumper of the plaid fabric with a zipper up the front to a high, collarless neckline. A belt of prune coloured patent leather gives a bloused effect. The coat is seven-eighths length, of plaid, bordered in black Persian lamb. Black hat, gloves and shoes add a smart accessory accent.

* * * *

For her first fall street costume, Claudette Colbert, starring in Paramount's "Zaza", is wearing a plain black wool dress topped by a red, white and black checked worsted jacket. The jacket has a folded shoulder and the newer three-button, single-breasted treatment. Black accessories of suede complete the costume, and there is a "great coat" of black, lined in the checked fabric.

* * * *

Judith Barrett, now in Paramount's "Illegal Traffic", has one of the most striking fall costumes yet noted in Hollywood. Violet and black, combined in a day time suit prove exceptionally effective in a conservatively designed costume. The suit includes a plain black skirt, slightly flared; a cardigan jacket of black bordered in violet and a sweater of lightweight violet Cashmere. Gauntlet gloves of violet suede are worn with this costume, and a black envelope purse matches a high-crowned black hat with a violet veil.

* * * *

Gail Patrick, Paramount star in "King of Alcatraz", will vacation in New York in an all-Hollywood designed wardrobe. Edith Head is creating an entire wardrobe for the star's trip, using an interesting tri-colour theme.

* * * *

Every garment in Miss Patrick's wardrobe will be black, shades of purple or shades of red. This applies to morning, noon, afternoon and evening clothes as well as to accessories. Nearly every colour and tone in the red and purple ranges will be included and the basic daytime coat for the wardrobe is a black Persian lamb, very fitted and very flared, to be worn over slim day frocks of red wool, in various shades. Miss Patrick's hats for daytime will be very small, for dinner and evening, large and of black velvet.

* * * *

Norma Shearer is the best-informed star in Hollywood on the dances of past eras? She perfected the minuet for her starring role in Marie Antoinette.

Jack Dawn, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer make-up expert, combed the world for the 750,000,000 human hairs used to make the wigs for Marie Antoinette? Dawn ordered 5,000 wigs of the period, each containing 150,000 individual hairs.

The gowns worn by Norma Shearer in Marie Antoinette are authentic reproductions of those created for the French Queen? Court costumes designed by Adrian for Miss Shearer were eight feet wide, contained 30 yards of material and weighed 50 pounds.

Marie Antoinette, according to history, required five hours to dress for a court occasion? Norma Shearer, playing the title role in Marie Antoinette, was costumed as the French Queen in five minutes, due to such modern dressing aids as hooks, snaps and zippers.

Joseph Schildkraut, who created the role of the Duc d'Orleans in Marie Antoinette, has played twenty-seven famous historical characters of the French Revolutionary period on the stage and screens

Norma Shearer, creating the title role in Marie Antoinette, has thirty-four costume changes and wears eighteen wigs in the film, a record number.

"Vacation From Love"

Solution To All Marital Troubles!

The laughable difficulties of a young married couple is spotlighted in the newest entrant for comedy honours, "Vacation From Love."

Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice, two of Hollywood's most promising aspirants for stardom, are teamed for the first time in the comedy and both give an excellent account of themselves.

Director George Fitzmaurice gave a deft and adroit handling to a fast-moving and suspenseful picture which never lags and rises to a crescendo of hilarity in the climax.

The supporting cast is one of the most capable seen in recent months, including Reginald Owen, ideally cast as the weak-minded advertising genius, June Knight, who sings "Let's Pretend It's True" and promises to make it a hit song, Edward S. Brophy and Truman Bradley.

The story concerns the stormy adventures of a young couple who after two years of marriage find themselves constantly unhappy because of petty quarrels and bickering. They seek many solutions to their problem, finally hitting upon the novel precedent of taking an annual vacation from love.

RANJIT'S NEW SOCIAL

That the extract from the cold rays of the moon, when imprisoned in a little phial is said to possess the most erric and fearsome of nature's forces according to the most sensational and exciting discovery made by a certain scientist is the main keynote in Shree Ranjit's new social picture "Professor Vaman M. Sc." Shortly awaiting release at the West End, 10th December, 1938, most probably.

Shree Ranjit definitely gives a break in their mode of Productions and by presenting this sort of social romance woven round a fatal discovery of a scientist, they positively present something quite different in the field of screen entertainment.

"Professor Vaman M. Sc." describes the most baffling murder mystery to gether with exciting romance of Scientist's mad venture to find out something very ghastly and terrible that would kill human instruct in any living individual.

The Director Manibhai Vyas shows some very ingenious shots which contrive this mystery drama. The main stars Mazhar, India's character player No. 1 in his most thrilling role of his career Sunita Devi, E. Billimoria, Sitara and Kessi.

The picture has lilting music from Wahidan—famous Ranjit Songstress.

This week if you want to have a look into the life of an England returned maiden, see Ranjit's Social "The Secretary" in its 6th week at the West End, starring Madhuri, K. Kapur, etc. directed by Chaturbhuj Doshi.

Scenes From Pictures Coming And Running

Fredrick March and Virginia Bruce in "There Goes My Heart" a United Artists release shortly coming to Bombay.

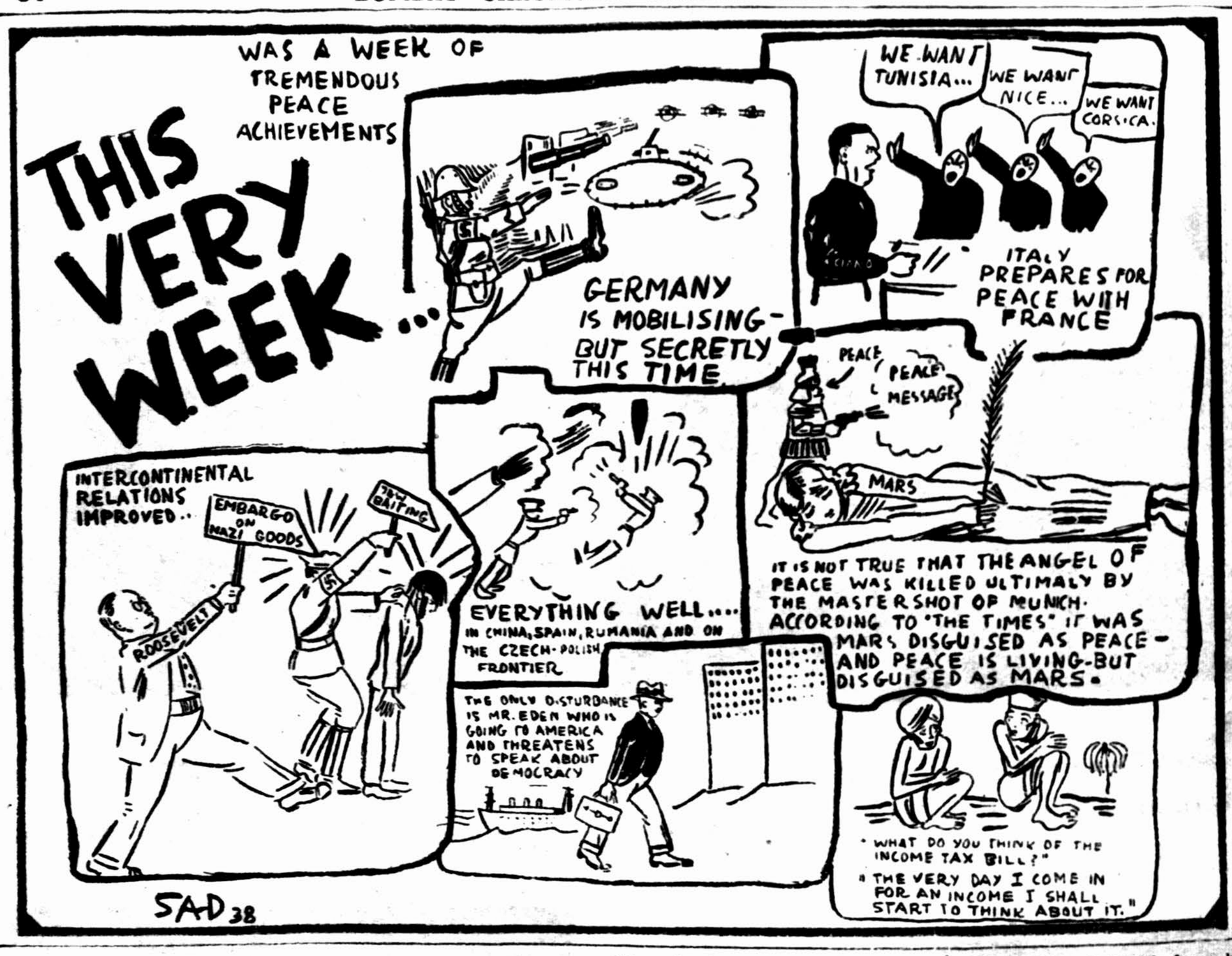
A scene from "Bhagya Leela" a Tamil Talkie running as a morning show at Broadway, Dadar To-day.

Jagdish in New Theaters' "The Street Singer" at Minerva, now in second week

A scene from "Brahmachari" at Majestic, wherein Vinayak figures as a cook.

Shobhana Samarth in "Industrial India" at Opera House, now in third week.

P. Jairaj, hero of "Bhabi" Bombay Talkies' coming release at Roxy on December 10.


THIS VERY WEEK...
WAS A WEEK OF TREMENDOUS PEACE ACHIEVEMENTS
GERMANY IS MOBILISING- BUT SECRETLY THIS TIME
WE WANT TUNISIA...
WE WANT NICE...
WE WANT CORSICA.
ITALY PREPARES FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE
PEACE
PEACE MESSAGE
MARS
IT IS NOT TRUE THAT THE ANGEL OF PEACE WAS KILLED ULTIMALY BY THE MASTERSHOT OF MUNICH. ACCORDING TO "THE TIMES" IT WAS MARS DISGUISED AS PEACE- AND PEACE IS LIVING-BUT DISGUISED AS MARS.
INTERCONTINENTAL RELATIONS IMPROVED..
EMBARGO ON NAZI GOODS
JEW BAITING
ROOSEVELT
EVERYTHING WELL.... IN CHINA, SPAIN, RUMANIA AND ON THE CZECH-POLISH FRONTIER
THE ONLY DISTURBANCE IS MR. EDEN WHO IS GOING TO AMERICA AND THREATENS TO SPEAK ABOUT DEMOCRACY
"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE INCOME TAX BILL?"
"THE VERY DAY I COME IN FOR AN INCOME I SHALL START TO THINK ABOUT IT."
SAD 38

Amazing Collapse Of Hindu Team

(Continued from page 26)

kar, at this stage, dropped Kadri, behind the wicket, off Amarsing.

Nayudu, here, made the first change in the Hindu attack, Vinoo Mankad replacing Bannerjee from the North-end. With a four, through the slips, off Mankad, Mushtaq got his 10. Bannerjee was given the last over before lunch, when the opening pair was unseparated, Mushtaq being 12 and Kadri, 5, out of a total of 18 runs for no loss.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

Resumption after lunch was eight minutes behind time, Mushtaq facing Amarsing. Bannerjee was switched on from the Marine Drive-end. Mushtaq reached his individual 20, when he pulled Bannerjee for a brilliant four. The Bengal speed merchant was taken off after 2 overs in favour of Vinoo Mankad, while Amarsing made way for C. S. Nayudu to bowl from the pavilion end. This double change, in the attack, appeared to have tied down the batsmen and runs now came in occasional singles. Kadri sent up 40 by pulling 'C. S.' for a four, while the next ball was sent to the fine-leg boundary by the same batsman.

At 48, the Muslims lost their first wicket, Mushtaq being caught, in the slips, by Vinoo Mankad off C. S. Nayudu. This was a brilliant catch indeed, a very low one, to hold which the Jamnagar man had to throw himself flat on the ground. The outgoing batsman contributed 27 runs, in a stay of 52 minutes, (48—1—27).

K. C. Ibrahim came in at the first fall. Amarsing was given another 'try' with the ball, 50 of the innings was signalled after 57 minutes.

Ibrahim steered Amarsing through the slips for a four.

The second wicket fell after an addition of 10 runs, Ibrahim being out leg before to C. S. Nayudu for 7, (58—2—7).

Wazir Ali joined Kadri. Vinoo Mankad was put on again in place of Amarsing from the North end. Kadri had now got past his 20. The Muslim captain sent C. S. Nayudu to the Bombay Gymkhana stand for a four and the Muslims surpassed the Hindu total in 81 minutes.

At 77, C. K. Navudu himself took the bowling from Mankad. Leg-gliding the Hindu skipper to the boundary Wazir got his 10. Bannerjee took over the North end from 'C. K.' With 2 runs, on the cut, off C. S. Naydu, Wazir sent up 90.

5 runs later Nimbalkar was tried with the ball. The Muslims have made a good start, having made 95 for the loss of 2 wickets.

100 Up

100 of the innings was telegraphed, when the Muslim captain took 1 run off Nimbalkar and they had batted for 112 minutes.

The Hindu captain rung double change in the bowling, himself taking the ball from Nimbalkar, while Amarsing was put on from the Marine Drive end vice Bannerjee. With a single off the former, Kadri got his individual 40, whereas 1 run off Amarsing gave Wazir his 30.

At 119, C. K. Nayudu succeeded in taking his first victim, when he bowled the Muslim skipper, beating him with an off-break, after the partnership between Wazir and Kadri had yielded 61 runs to the Muslim total and the outgoing batsman had contributed 30 runs, as a result of patient batting for 68 minutes, (119—3—30).

Nazir Ali came in and went out after he had scored 9 runs. The Muslim captain's brother lifted 'C. K.' on to the Club House, where Prithvi Raj made no mistake, the fourth wicket being dismissed after an addition of 10 runs, (129—4—9).

At tea, Kadri had 48 to his credit, out of a total of 129 for the loss of 4 wickets.

GOVERNOR GOES ROUND STANDS

During the tea interval His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, accompanied by Sir H. P. Mody and Mr. A. A. Jasdanwalla, went round the stands and was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd, which now numbered over 25,000.

KADRI 50

Abbas came in with Kadri after the break for tea, the latter striking C. S. Nayudu. With a single off the Hindu Captain who operated from the pavilion end, Kadri earned his 50, for which he batted for 150 minutes and reached the boundary 4 times. After an addition of 3 runs to the total of the fourth fall, C. S. Nayudu got his third wicket of the day, when Abbas was out, caught, in the first slip, by Nimbalkar for 1, (132-5-1), half the side being now out.

Saeed Ahmed got associated with Kadri. 150 of the innings was hoisted, after it had been in progress for 164 minutes.

At 155, Mankad was given the bowling in place of C. S. Nayudu. With a single off the Jamnagar left-hander, Kadri entered his sixties. 'C.S.' crossed over to take the pavilion end from his elder brother. Kadri pulled him to the press stand for a four.

KADRI'S CAREER ENDS

At 166, Kadri's long and patient innings for his 65, scored in 175 minutes, came to an end, when he was caught, in the slips, by Mankad off C. S. Nayudu. Kadri's principal strokes were 6 fours and, undoubtedly, an effort, which helped to raise the Muslim total to its present position, (166-6-65).

Amir Elahi was sent in next and was lucky for not being sent out, Jai dropping him at deep square-leg, off C. S. Nayudu. 180 was put up when Amir took 2 runs off C. S. Nayudu. Amir lifted 'C.S.' high, near the Club House screen, where Amarsing failed to hold the catch and spoiled the bowler's analysis.

'C. K.' relieved Mankad at 187, but the Jamnagar left-hander crossed over to take the bowling from the Club House end from 'C.S.' Nimbalkar was given the last over of the day.

200 UP

200 of the innings was hoisted as a result of 203 minutes' batting and at the close of play on Saturday, Saeed and Amir Elahi were together with 31 and 22 respectively, out of a total of 201 runs for the loss of 6 wickets.

C. S. Nayudu, so far, fared best with the ball, his bag being 4 for 76.

HINDUS (1st Innings)

Hindlekar, b Saeed	1
Vinoo Mankad, b Nissar	2
Nimbalkar, c Amir Elahi, b Saeed	0
Prithvi Raj, b Saeed	1
C. K. Nayudu, c Amir Elahi, b Nissar	25
Roshan Lal, c Shahabuddin, b Nissar	0
Amarsing, b Saeed	9
L. P. Jai, c Abbas, b Shahabuddin	1
C. S. Nayudu, b Nissar	10
P. J. Chury, b Nissar	4
S. Bannerjee, (not out)	14
Extras	2
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	11	3	20	5
Saeed	12	6	12	4
Shahabuddin	4	0	14	1
Amir Elahi	2	0	21	0

FALL OF WICKETS. 1 for 3; 2 for 3; 3 for 3; 4 for 6; 5 for 7; 6 for 23; 7 for 26; 8 for 51; 9 for 52 and 10 for 69.

MUSLIM (1st Innings)

Mushtaq Ali, c Vinoo Mankad b C. S. Nayudu	65
S. M. Kadri, c Vinoo Mankad b C. S. Nauyudu	66
K. C. Ibrahim l.b.w. C. S. Nayudu	7
Wazir Ali, b C. K. Nayudu ..	30
Nazir Ali, c Prithvi Raj, b C. K. Nayudu	9
Abbas Khan, c Nimbalkar, b C. S. Nayudu	1
Saeed Ahmed, (batting)	31
Amir Elahi (batting)	22
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wkts.)	201

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerjee	9	1	23	0
Amarsingh	12	5	21	0
C. S. Nayudu	23	5	76	4
Vinoo Mankad	13	0	26	0
C. K. Nayudu	13	2	39	2
Nimbalkar	3	1	6	0

FALL OF WICKETS 1 for 48; 2 for 58; 3 for 119; 4 for 129; 5 for 132; 6 for 166.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
a.m.

8-0 Records. 8-30 Selected by A Husain. 10-30 Cricket. Commentary by Talyarkhan.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Music. 3-0 Cricket. Commentary by Talyarkhan. 8-0 Signs of Supplication. 6-10 Some Less-known Ragas. 6-15 Abdullah. 6-30 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-35 Touches of Tradition. 6-45 Nautch Gat. 6-50 Readings from Hindustani Books by Bair. 7-0 Sunday Evening at Seven. 7-10 Garba Recital. 7-30 Suha on Sitar. 7-35 Abdulla. 7-50 Orchestral Selections. 8-0 Short Story of Day. 8-15 Mohammad Umar. 8-25 Roshanara Begum. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Listeners' Letters. 9-30 News. 9-50 Week in Sport by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-5 Roshanara Begum. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
a.m.

8-0 to 9-0 and 10-30 to 2-0 p.m. As in Bombay I.
p.m.

3-0 to 5-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
a.m

8-0 Mukerjee and his music makers. 8-10 Shirinbai. 8-30 Lakshman Pershad. 8-50 Ghazals. 9-10 Shirinbai. 9-30 For young listeners.
noon

12-0 Selection from silver screen.
p.m.

1-0 Beethoven programme. 6-0 Sarod recital. 6-10 Lakshman Pershad. 6-40 Haider Husain and his Orchestra: 6-50 Musical poetry. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Valayat Khan. 8-15 Shirinbai. 8-30 Mera Safar-i-Hejaz. 8-45 Lakshman Pershad. 9-0 Murli ki Tan by Indu Deb. 9-5 Valayat Khan. 9-15 News. (Hindustani). 9-30 News. (English). 9-45 Local news, announcements. 9-50 Eileen Leete: Soprano. 10-10 Dennis E. Johnson: Baritone. 10-20 Mary Bapty: Mezzo-soprano. 10-45 Orchestra Symphonique. 11-0 News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
a.m.

8-0 to 8-30 as in Delhi I. 8-30 Instrumental music. 8-50 to 9-10 As in Delhi I 9-10 Abdul Karim Khan. 9-30 to 10-0 As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)
noon

12-0 to 2-0 p.m As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4.960 kc/s)
a.m.

6-0 Sitar Recital. 6-10 Valayat Khan. 6-15 On Wings of Song. 6-35 Lakshman Pershad. 6-45 Shirinbai. 7-0 Your selections. 7-45 Bhimpalasi on the Sarangi. 8-0 Instrumental Solos. 8-15 Shirinbai. 8-30 to 9-15 As in Delhi I. 9-15 Evening News. 9-45 Local news, announcements. 9-50 Lakshman Pershad. 10-0 Valayat Khan. 10-20 Sitar recital by Haider Husain. 10-30 Vocal Miscellany. 11-0 News.

B. B. C Programme

TRANSMISSION III

GSJ (to 9.0 p.m.) 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.36 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSO (to 9.30 p.m.) 19.76 m. (15.18 Mc/s). GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s). GSE 25.29 m. (11.86 Mc/s). GSD (from 9.15 p.m.) 25.53 m. (11.75 Mc/s).

p. m.

7-30 Music in Every-day Life: 3. 7-45 Haunting Harmonies. 8-0 Music. 8-45 Religious Service. 9-30 Sunday News. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-0 Fred Hartley and his Sextet.

Echo Of Non-Co-operation Days

Mahatma On Reinstatement Of Discharged Govt. Servants

True Satyagrahi "Must Lose All Without Expectation Of Any Compensation"

In an article entitled: "NON-CO-OPERATORS" Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"Several letters have been lying on my file from Congressmen, who non-co-operated during the Non-Co-operation days. Among these were those also who resigned Government services. Some of these are now agitating for re-instatement.

They quote in support my appeal to the public including Government servants to non-co-operate. Among the sufferers who have, to my knowledge, not agitated for restoration are the registers who were fined, the relatives who lost their bread-winners, the lawyers who gave up their practice and were reduced to penury, and the students who gave up their studies and consequent prospects. They think the suffering voluntarily undergone was its own reward and demands no further compensation

If all these were to claim restoration from the Congress ministers, the latter's lot would be truly unenviable and they would have little work to do save that of adjudging claims.

They would also have to raise money for discharging claims that must amount to several crores

Moreover it would be difficult for the discharged Government servants who gave up their jobs whether compulsorily or voluntarily to show that the cases of other sufferers were less hard than theirs.

In my opinion these ex-Government servants as a class were the least sufferers. And if they have been without work all these years, they can hardly become efficient servants of the state.

Government service for Congressmen is not an avenue to material advancement; it should be an avenue to service. Therefore only those Congressmen may enter Government service whose market value is higher than what they can get from the Government. They can be employed only when they are wanted. There should be no such thing as Congress patronage.

A war, whether violent or non-violent, loses its thrill and its grandeur if the warriors are insured against all loss. A Satyagrahi to be worthy of the name stands to lose all without expectation of any compensation in the future. His merit lies in his undergoing the uttermost sacrifice.

Indeed the Congress machinery will fall to pieces if men come to it to better their prospects in life. And if the Congress ministers are expected to satisfy personal ambition they will be themselves discredited and bring down the prestige of the Congress in the end.

I hope the reader will not fail to note the difference between this and the restoration of lands which were vindictively sold for a song by the preceding Government administration. There the restoration was easily possible and was a duty. It was like restoring a bit of country taken away by the victor.

If another civil disobedience campaign becomes necessary, the Government will think fifty times before selling people's land and unpatriotic persons will not dare to profit at the expense of patriots."—A. P.

Sartorial And Matrimonial

Jawahar Clears Up Misunderstanding

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

The wearing of European dress by Pandit Nehru while he was in Europe, caused a certain amount of confusion in some Indian minds, in view of the national principle about dress, and Pandit Nehru's attention was drawn to this matter by a press representative in the course of conversation with him last night.

ALL DEPENDS ON ENVIRONMENTS.

Pandit Nehru in reply made the following statement "whenever I have gone to Europe I have usually worn European clothes, because they are much more suited to the climate and environments there.

It seems to me as absurd for me to wear dhoti and kurta in Paris or London as wear European attire in villages of India. We wear khaddar in India for many reasons, political, economic and social, but the very idea underlying khaddar does not apply to importing khaddar to distant countries to be worn there

As a matter of fact, it is next to impossible to wear the usual Indian dress in the swiss winter climate with the ground covered with snow. One has thus to adapt oneself to climate and environment. This has nothing to do with Indian nationalism.

The very idea about national dress is that it pertains to the nation. In the case of a person like Mahatma Gandhi, special considerations apply, and it would be absurd for ordinary worker to wear his dress in India or outside. On special Indian occasions or Indian gatherings in foreign countries, it is desirable to wear Indian dress, and I did so, whenever such an occasion arose. On other occasions, the attempt to wear India dress needlessly attracts the attention of crowds and interferes with one's work."

INDIRA'S MARRIAGE RUMOURS DENIED.

The Press representative who had an interview with Pandit Nehru last night also drew attention to the rumour broadcast by some vernacular journals about his Daughter's likely marriage with Nahas Pasha's son.

Pandit Nehru smilingly characterised the report as absurd, and remarked that probably Nahas Pasha had not got a son.

Miss Indira Nehru, who suffered from pleurisy while in Europe is improving. She may return to England in order to continue her studies after a few months rest in India. She may go shortly to Khali in Almora district and live there for some time.—A. P.

DAMAGE TO CAVES AT ELEPHANTA

Paper On "Pressure Grouting" Read At Engineering Congress

An account of the work of "pressure grouting" carried out at the Elephanta Caves, by the Francois Cementation Company at the instance of the Public Works Department, was given by Mr. J. H. Cuthbertson in the course of a paper, he read before the Engineering Congress on Friday.

The second day's programme of the twenty-fourth session of the Bombay Engineering Congress consisted of two visits of inspection and discussion of two papers.

In the morning the members paid a visit to the Malabar Hill Reservoir Reconditioning Works and in the evening they paid a visit to the works of Messrs. Asbestos Cement Ltd. at Mulund.

Two papers, one entitled "Pressure Grouting of the Elephanta Caves" by Mr. J. H. Cuthbertson and the other on "Indeterminate structures—Three new and easy mechanical solutions" by Prof. J. A. Taraporevala were read and discussed in the forenoon.

ELEPHANTA FRESCOS.

Mr. Cuthbertson in the course of his paper said that in common with other well-known examples of ancient art in India, the Elephanta Caves were subjected to the deteriorating influences of water and air.

Dealing with the damage caused by percolating water, he said that during the monsoons, water was absorbed in the overlying and adjacent rock, and gradually seeped through to the Caves, emerging from various portions of the roof in a continual drip. This had resulted in considerable damage to the ceiling and columns and it was with a view to minimising this seepage that the archaeological Department decided to treat the rock by the cementation process.

DETAILS OF WORK.

After giving a detailed account of the description of the work, the transport difficulties, the plant that was used and the details of work regarding the drilling of holes and their injection with Cement Mr. Cuthbertson summarising his conclusions says:—

Although the programme and budget did not allow for unlimiting treatment of roof, with the funds made available by saving on main holes a fairly extensive injection programme was enabled to be carried out, and by means of careful distribution of holes and control of injection in this area, a very good consolidation of the roof rock has been accomplished.

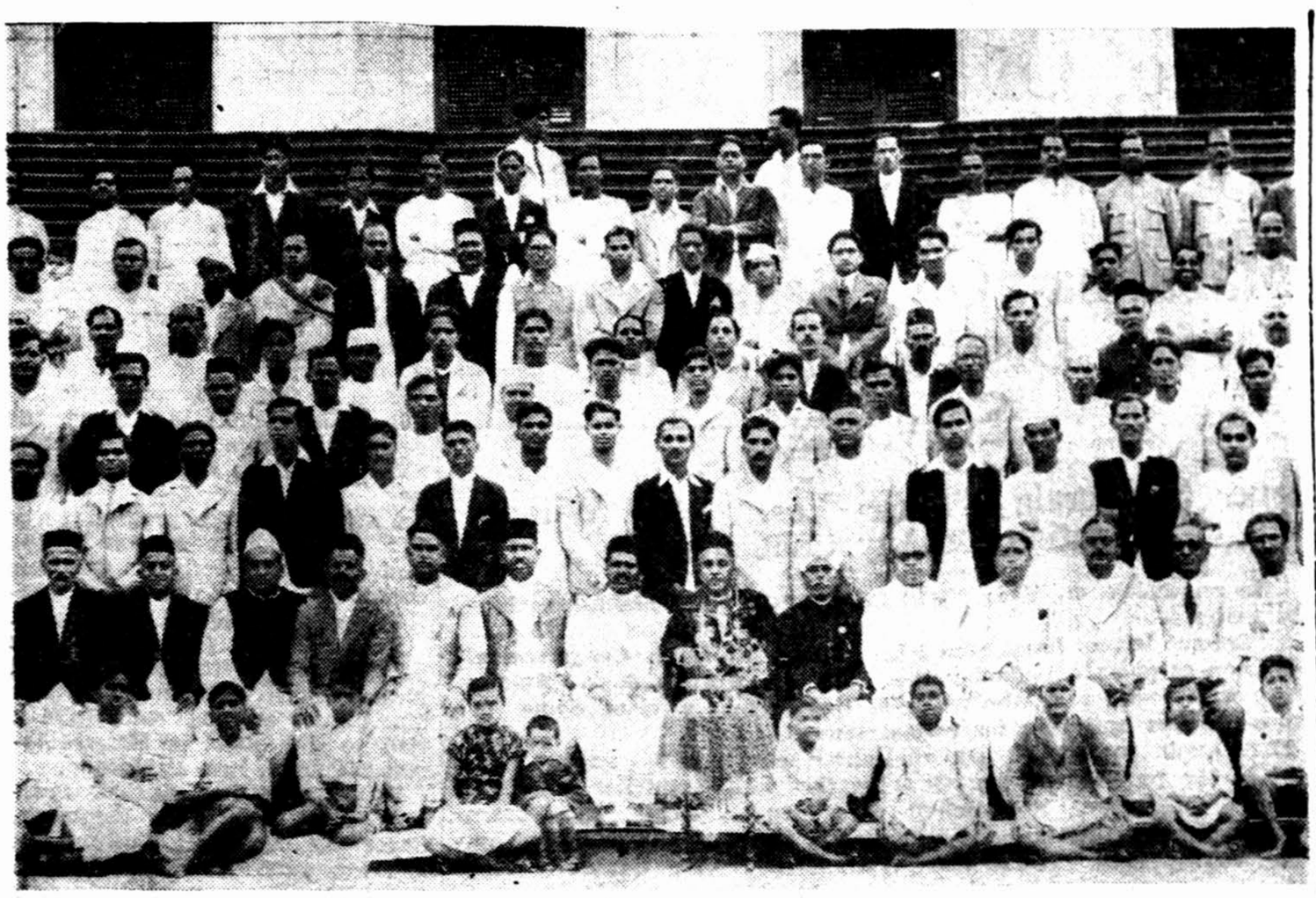
BAREILLY.—A series of lectures on philosophical, economic and political subjects was organised by the Youth League, Bareilly. Mr. M. N. Roy will deliver the inaugural lecture.

PT. JAWAHARLAL FOR LUCKNOW

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left last night for Lucknow to attend a meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee. He returns here on or about December 5, and will leave after a few days for Wardha for the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

It is likely that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad may also come here from Calcutta and accompany Pandit Nehru to Wardha.—A. P.



Group-photo taken on the occasion of the presentation of an address to Mr. S. B. Kotenkar (centre of front row) by the members of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali, Bombay, on the eve of his retirement from the Trusteeship of the Mandali.

Congress Delegates From Mahakoshal

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 2.

On the 1,26,554 Congress members enrolled this year in Mahakoshal, 2,069 are women and 1,340 Muslims.

Mahakoshal is entitled to elect 146 delegates to the Tripuri Congress, who will automatically become members of the Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the woman. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

GUARANTEE:—In case of failure double the price refundable.

KAMA Co., Lahore Road, Amritsar.

HOROSCOPE

Detailed, for 1 year (in English) by the Malayalee Astrologer recipient of the **Title of Professor** from the late **Maha Raja of Cochin.** Rs 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/- Five questions about your future Re. 1/6. **Malayalee Mantras** for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/-; Postage extra. Specify profession; and time, place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET,
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Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or **NEW**—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.

Bhavnagar public give a hearty "send-off" to the fifth batch of volunteers for Rajkot consisting of 14 students studying in matric and lower standards of the Sanatan Dharma High School, Bhavnagar.

SUBHAS IN KARACHI

Greeted By Mayor

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, arrived at the Drigh Road Aerodrome unexpectedly at 11.25 a.m. and was greeted by the Mayor Mr. Hatim Alavi, who was the only prominent citizen present, all the others, including Doctor Choitnram and Mr. Nichaldas having returned to Karachi.

Mr. Subhas Bose immediately proceeded to Karachi in the Mayor's car.

Mr. Bose's arrival at the aerodrome synchronised with Sir Lancelot Graham's visit to the aerodrome.—A. P.

Earlier

KARACHI, Dec. 3.

Hundreds of citizens, including Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, who had asesmbled at the Drigh Road Aerodrome at eleven this morning to receive Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, returned disappointed due to a last minute change in Mr. Subhas Bose's programme, to enable him to halt for a few hours in Khanpur (Punjab) en route to Karachi. However, his original Sind programme stands.

A special plane carrying the Congress President from Multan is expected to arrive at Drigh Road at two in the afternoon.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. CIRCULARS TO CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS

Reports Of Parliamentary Activities To Be Submitted

PATNA, Dec. 2.

It is understood that Congress governments of different provinces have been requested by the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee to send him consolidated statements of significant legislative and executive measures adopted by them to ameliorate the lots of the people in their respective provinces and generally to advance the cause of nationalism.

These reports, it is understood, will be incorporated in the report of the Congress prepared by the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. which is to be placed before the session of the Congress to be held in Mahakoshal under a separate section assigned to Congress Parliamentary activities. This is calculated to give to the average Congressman some knowledge of the work done by these governments during the year and is expected to have an educated value for Congressmen. The Governments have been requested to submit the report by December 20.

It is learned that in accordance with this request, the Government of Bihar are preparing a statement giving a detailed account of their activities during the past 16 months since assumption of office. It will be submitted soon after the Prime Minister returns from tour by the first week of December—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The death of Narayan Baloo (9) was caused by fracture of the base of skull and other severe injuries due to his having been run over at Patel Tank Road by motor car No. Y 9529."

This was the verdict returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury today, at the inquest on the boy.

A rider was added by the jury that the suspect, Jessabhai Chotabhai Patel, was driving the car in a rash manner. Therefore, he ought to be prosecuted under section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code.

Nadir Hormasjee Madan (23), electrician, was knocked down by a motor car this morning at Love Lane, off Bycufla, with the result that he sustained several injuries.

He was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died.

It appears that the deceased was riding a cycle along Victoria Gardens Road, where he was knocked down by a motor car from behind.

Death was caused by internal haemorrhage due to fracture of ribs, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury, at the inquest on Mariama Errana, who died of injuries in the G. T. Hospital on the night of the 20th inst.

A rider was added by the jury that the deceased who was sleeping on the road at Churchgate Reclamation, was run over by a motor car, driven by a road-hog in a rash manner. The Police have not been able to trace him.

It was stated by the deceased's friend that the deceased and his wife were sleeping on the roadside near the Churchgate Railway Station, where they were run over by a motor vehicle.

SIR JOHN HUBERT WARD DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The death has occurred of Major the Honourable Sir John Hubert Ward.—Reuter

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CAMP-FIRE AT THE THEOSOPHICAL COLONY JUHU

Under the auspices of the Ananda Lodge Theosophical Society President Dr. G. S. Arundal's 60th Birthday will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Theosophical Colony—Juhu when a programme of songs, games and dances will be gone through. Open to all.

SARASWATI VIDYALAYA

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Vaidyalaya, Poona City, Sriman, Vikatasikamani K. S. Sankara Iyer of Kodakanallur will perform a "Sangeetha Vikatakacheri" to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. at the Saraswati Vidyalaya premises.

MEETING AT CHOTA KABRISTAN.

A public meeting of the sympathisers of the Khilafat Movement will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chota Kabristan to mourn the loss of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

PATNA.—The Congress has captured all the seats in the municipal elections at Bihar Sarif in Patna district, states a message received here.—A. P.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Good-Bye, Johnnie Walker!

By N. J.

Johnnie Walker, born 1820—still going strong, will go strong no more. Guinnes will be no more good for you or me. Beck's beer will no longer taste best .....

They are, of course, all doomed ere long under the policy of prohibition adumbrated by the eight Congress Governments in the provinces. But while here in Bombay the final ban on their consumption will yet take some period to be imposed, they will, at any rate, soon disappear from our favourite papers if the liquor advertisement bill framed by the Bombay Government is passed by the next Session of the Legislative Assembly, as no doubt it will be

* * * *

Pall Of Parting

Farewell, Johnnie Walker, and may you go strong yet in other climes. Good-bye, Guinnes, though you will be no more good for me... Bonsoir, Becks: Long may you remain best!

That is how I feel about it all to-day. It is utterly immaterial to me whether those golden brews will be freely available in the market for many months to come. I am aware that even when India goes as dry as the Sahara (metaphorically speaking), the confirmed devotee of drink can yet have his fill by getting a special permit as an incurable addict.

I know all this, yet the pall of parting hangs heavily upon me. For if the truth must be told, my acquaintance with the daughter of the wine is purely intellectual. I am a prohibitionist in the sense that I support the Congress prohibition programme (with a few major reservations). I am a teetotaller, but only in a negative manner. For being born in an orthodox family, liquor was strictly taboo to us. And though my life has run on very heterodox lines for a good few years now, I have never been able to appreciate in the least the alcoholic "treats" which well-meaning friends sometimes force upon me.

Good old Johnnie Walker! What a perfect Regency buck he is—with cane, monocle and all! What a swagger he has got! What mastery of aroma, what quintessence of the distiller's art! Mature and mellow, yet he is young and fresh. Borrowing the words addressed by the poet to the maid, I may say that "to see him is to love him." That virile, upright figure, yet going strong in spite of its 118 summers, creates in us a feeling of affectionate regard, adds indirectly to our own zest of living. It is a challenge to us to go strong.. .....however heavy the burden, however weary the limbs, however endless the way.

* * * *

I'm Afraid ....

Initial lack of opportunity and subsequent inability to cultivate a taste for liquor does not, however, mean that I condemn it outright as a drink of the devil. Prohibition is alright in its own way, but so, I'm afraid, is drink, though personally I do not relish it at all. I can very easily pose as a moralist as a confirmed teetotaller and as a prohibition protagonist. But just because I am a non-drinker and would always prefer a cup of "aqua pura" to a glass of "aqua vitae," I think I must say a word in favour of the latter. That may be a bold, bad thing to do in the year of grace 1938, but I cannot but shed a silent tear when Johnnie Walker, born 1820, still going strong, is given marching orders from our midst.

* * * *

Muse And Bacchus

I have already observed above that my interest in drink is mainly intellectual, if I may call it so. I may be constitutionally incapable of appreciating the bouquet of a good wine, but that does not blind me to the fact that from the time of Homer and Virgil poets and philosophers have been paying their fervent homage to what they hailed as the earthly nectar. The Greeks had consecrated a special deity, Bacchus, for this purpose and it is well-known that the Hindu gods and goddesses freely indulged in "Soma", which was nothing but a celestial brand of wine,—their Johnnie Walker, maybe! The Christians, of course, require wine for sacramental purposes. It is only Mahomedanism which drowns so severely upon drink.

* * * *

But was it not a great Muslim himself, Omar Khayyam of Naishapur—poet, philosopher, astronomer and wine-lover—who has written one of the finest lyrics in any language in praise of the Ruby Vintage. The Daughter of the Vine, immortal herself, is doubly immortalised in the Rubaiyat. What lover either of Bacchus or of Muse can refuse Omar's invitation:

Come, fill the Cup, and in the Fire of Spring
The Winter Garment of Repentance fling:
The Bird of Time has but a little way
To fly—and lo! The Bird is already on the Wing.

Fill the cup—ah, I cannot! But I can feel its flavour, enjoy its delicate bouquet, surrender myself to its sparkle all the same .. Do so not through the gross medium of physical senses but through intellectual intuition. I can approach Bacchus through the Muse and improvise after Keats:

Drunk wines are sweet;
But those undrunk are sweeter. ....

* * * *

Wine And Woman

Why is it that wine is always coupled with woman? Is it because as a beautiful woman personifies nature at its best, so also a beautiful wine expresses man's creative power at its best? Has not Tennyson sung of wines "which had sucked the fire of some forgotten sun, and kept it thro' a hundred years of gloom",—all through human alchemy? The old music hall ditty spoke of:

Wine, Woman and Song
Three things that send a man wrong.

Which was only an improvement on the earlier couplet:

Wine and Women into apostasie
Cause wise men to fall.

Byron, of course, would have none of this deprecatory mood. In "Don Juan" he boldly gives expression to his "joi de vivre":

"Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter,
Sermons and soda-water the day after

* * * *

The shrewd reader will note that in all the passages I have cited, the wine always precedes the woman. This must be so because (following the current cliche) a woman is only a woman, while a wine is a drink. And old wise, wine-loving Omar knew this alright He would no doubt prefer his Beloved to fill the Cup—

The Cup that clears
To-day of past Regrets and Future Fears—

But what really mattered was the Cup—and not the Beloved!

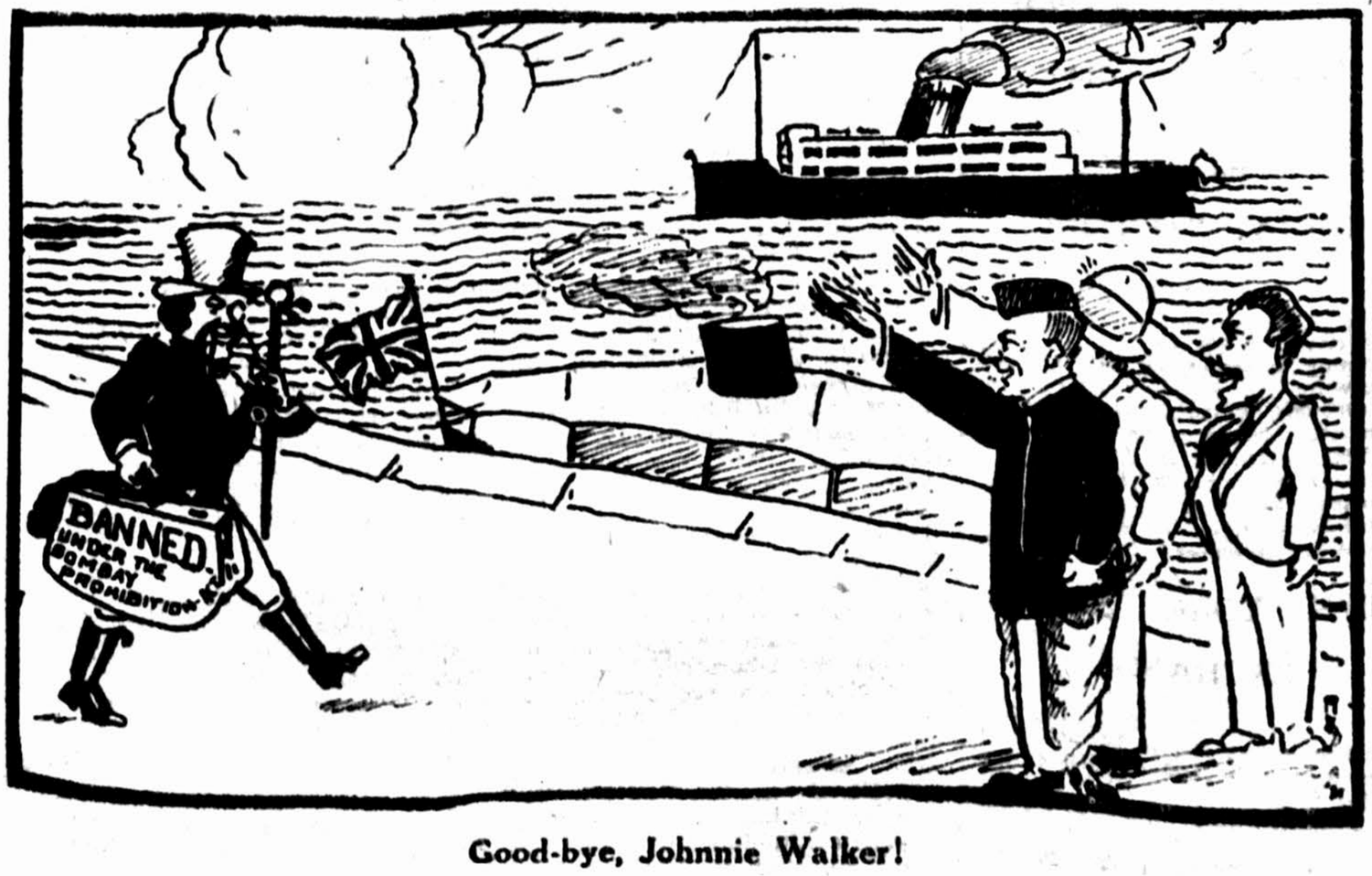
* * * *

A good wine, said Shakespeare, needs no bush. But a good whisky certainly deserves a warm farewell. ..

So good-bye, Johnnie Walker, et hoc genus omne, if I may say so. I cannot claim any personal acquaintance with you or with your colleagues. All the same it did me a world of good to see your cheerful, sprightly self—born 1820, still going strong—every morning as I opened my paper. It was a call to me, too, to go strong ..... Farewell, old friend, and may you go strong forever. .....

GOOD OLD JOHNNIE WALKER.....

That virile, upright figure, yet going strong in spite of its 118 summers, creates in us a feeling of affectionate regard, adds indirectly to our own zest of living. It is a challenge to us. too, to go strong .... however heavy the burden, however weary the limbs, however endless the way.



Good-bye, Johnnie Walker!

SATYAGRAHA BEFORE MALAVIYA'S HOUSE

Strike By Hindu University Students

BENARES, Dec. 3.

Students of all Colleges under the Benares Hindu University, refrained from attending classes to-day, in sympathy with the University's Engineering Students, who are on strike since November 21, urging redress of their grievances regarding teaching and examination.

Two students are reported to have started a hunger-strike from midnight of December 1, at the residence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, at Asstabhuja, Bhindhyachal, where he is staying. All the students of the University observed a sympathetic fast yesterday, and paraded in procession.

A meeting of the students was held to-day at which a resolution condemning the attitude of the authorities of the University was passed.—A. P.

STRIKE SPREADS IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 3.

The strike of Hindu students of the Osmania University College at Adikamet following the expulsion of some of them from the hostels for singing 'Vande Mataram' in defiance of a ban has affected two other institutions, namely the City College and the Chaderghat High School.

In the City College 70 Hindu students in the College section did not attend classes to-day and it is understood they intimated the principal that they are going on strike "in sympathy with the Osmania students."

In the Chaderghat High School half the number of Hindu students, namely about 150 abstained from attending school. Other educational institutions worked with normal strength. The situation in Adikamet was quiet today. Classes were held normally, except for the absence of strikers. —A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON SIXTEEN POINTS DOWN

Steady Improvement In Franc

STERLING STEADY

BOMBAY, December 3.

NEW YORK COTTON

Owing to deterioration in foreign political situation and prospects of lower loan the New York cotton displayed considerable weakness. Prices fell on increased liquidation and foreign selling pressure.

EXCHANGES

The Cross Rate did not fluctuate to a wide range and was slightly lower.

Franc continued to improve.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

	New York, Dec 3
Previous closing	8.30
To-day's opening	8.25
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	8.14
Difference	—16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Dec 3
Previous closing	4.79
To-day's opening	4.73
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	4.65
Difference	—14

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938	Rs. 156-0
July August	Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 3

The New York cotton was depressed to-day on account of deterioration in foreign political situation and prospects of lower loan. The weakness of Liverpool further depressed market.

The trading in March began at 8.25 i.e. five points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on increased liquidation and foreign selling, while subsequ ntly the market fell further on renewed selling and liquidation with March finally closing at 8.14.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Dec 3

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 156-12. The price advanced to Rs. 157-8 but again receded and the market closed at Rs. 156-10 when American futures were seven points down.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 3

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.66/8.66) 8.53/8.52
January (8.48/8.48) 8.32/8.30
March (8.43/8.42) 8.25/8.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 3

American January (4.79) 4.65
American March (4.79) 4.65
Egyptian January (7.57) 7.40
Egyptian March (7.53) 7.36

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Dec 3

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. i. f. Continent New Crop December January (£18 11/16 paid and value) £18 15/16 sellers
Dundee December (£22) £22
Lightning December (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 paid and value) 7 15/16 buyers
Forward February (8 1/16 paid and value) 8 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay December January (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£10 sellers) £10 sellers

METALS

London, Dec 2

Tin (£215 buyers £215 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £214 buyers £214 1/4 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£15 11/16 buyers £15 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £15 7/16 buyers £15 1/2 sellers. Easier.
Electrolytic Copper (£49 to £50) £48 3/8 to £49 1/2
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Dec 3
Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 7/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Dec 3
Previous closing	4.68.31
To-day's opening	4.68.25
To-day's closing	4.68.18

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Dec 3
Previous closing	177.90
To-day's opening	177.90
To-day's closing	177./1

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 3

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.25 and then weakened to 4.67.81 on selling pressure, the rate subsequently remained steady.

Franc opened at 177.90 and then improved to 177.84 on better enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.347) 13.267
New York on Bombay (34.97) 34.99
Berlin on Bombay (87) 87 1/8
London on Milan (88.79) 88.95
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-11) £7-8-7 1/2
Silver (20 3/16d.) 20 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 3

3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper closed at Rs. 98/5/6 at 2 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £90 1/4.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, November 23, £91 3/8
Thursday, November 24, £91 1/4
Friday, November 25 £91 1/4
Monday, November 28, £90 3/4
Tuesday, November 29, £90 3/4
Wednesday, November 30, £90 7/8
Thursday, December 1, £90 1/4 Ex Div

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 3

General Motors (del 48 3/4) del 48 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (del 33 1/8) del 33 1/4
U S Common New Stock (del 63) del 62 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) del. 114

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec 3

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Market quiet and featureless."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 3
Spot	(20 3/16d) 20 1/8d—1/16
Forward	(19 3/8d) 19 3/8d—nil

LONDON GOLD

	London, Dec 3
Gold Bars Fine per ounce	(£7-8-11) £7-8-7 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 3

SILVER

Silver ready	50 14 0
Silver Magsar	50 13 0
Silver Posh	50 12 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 4 6
Gold Magsar	37 4 9
Gold Posr	37 5 0
Sovereign	23 13 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 3

Wheat January	3 15 9
Wheat May	3 3 6
Linseed May	4 15 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Dec 3

The closing quotation for December is 55d. The previous close was same.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 3

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 54 1/4d. The market was depressed by discouraging foreign cables with the result that the sentiment was somewhat bearish throughout.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 2

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.82 3/4. The market was moderately active on scattered local support and improved foreign demand with the price later rising to 0.82 7/8

WOOL SALES

There was a large supply of Australian Merinos. The demand also better with Home trade as chief buyer.

Greasy inferior to superior:
Lower (0-7 1/2) 0-7 1/2
Higher (1-5 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Scoured inferior to superior:
Lower (0-11) 1-0 1/2
Higher (2-0 1/2) 2-1 1/2

GOVERNOR VISITS BHANDARI HIGH SCHOOL

During the recent visit of the Governor and Lady Lumley in the Konkan, Their Excellencies paid a visit to the Bhandari High School, Malwan on the 28th November when they were received by Rao Bahadur Bole, President of the Bhandari Education Society and a Guard of Honour was presented by the Boy Scouts of the School.

The President then introduced to Their Excellencies members of the Council of Management, the Headmaster Mr. Khavanekar, and the staff of the School. Their Excellencies were conducted to the classes after which Rao Bahadur Bole made a short speech in the course of which he said:

Your Excellencies,—In the year 1897 when there was perhaps no other private High School in this district this institution was started by members of the Bhandari community which is poor, but which has got historical importance

During the course of the last 42 years the institution had to pass through many ordeals, but by the Grace of God it has survived. For want of space in this building the laboratory and some other classes are required to be located in two other rented buildings.

Now Malwan is going to be an educational centre, and our Society is thinking of constructing a spacious building and with that object in view, it has submitted an application to the Collector to acquire some land close by.

After presentation of flowers His Excellency made a suitable reply.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Cotton Weakened

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 3

On the Money Market repatriation of French funds following the failure of the general strike was partially offset by war loan and other dividend disbursements. Consequently most of the short loans were arranged around 3/4 per cent.

Discount brokers maintained their price for Treasury Bills but outside competition reduced their quota of bills to 18 per cent, which is the lowest since February.

Among commodities cotton weakened on several adverse factors, including lower overseas advices.

Wall Street closed steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Howrah And Kamarhatty Marked Up

CALCUTTA, Dec 3

In the share market to-day Jutes were steadier and still continued to be steady, the chief speculative issues Howrah and Kamarhatty were marked up over yesterday's closing figures. Other stocks also appreciated to some extent and the volume of business was also moderate. Coals showed not much alterations and only limited business was put through. Teas were dull and were practically neglected. In the miscellaneous section, speculative issues ruled steady. In other industrials sugar shares still continued in request at steadily advancing prices. Government securities were unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent paper 98/7;

Banks: Reserve Bank 115/8.

Coals: Equitable 35/12; Seebpore 21/4 prem; Union 25/15.

Jutes: Adamjee ord 9/12; Albion 185; Angle India 310; Bally 165 small lot; Barnagore 132; Clive 22; Dalhousie 302; Howrah 51/7; Kamarhatty 472; Kankarrah 347; Kinnison 535 small lot; National 20/4; Nuddea 38/2; Orient 155; Standard 248/8.

Miscellaneous: Bisra Stone Lime 94/8; Burma Corporation 6/1; Consolidated Tin 6/14; Indian Copper 2/4; Dalmia Cement pref 99/8; Jubbulpore Electric 13/6; Patna Electric 15/12; Britannia Building and Iron 7/3; Indian Iron and Steel 31/9; Indian Standard Wagon ord 53; Steel Corporation ord 9/7; B I Corporation pref 156/8 small lot; Calcutta Safe Deposit 7; Indian National Airways ord 8 odd lot; Buland 14/4; Raza 14/8 cum div.

Teas: Jutlibari 15/4.

Debentures: Three per cent 1963/65 Calcutta Improvement Trust 96/8; five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 102/2.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Dec 3

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	15	15	0
March	15	14	0
Punjab January	13	3	3
March	13	3	6
Desi American January	18	4	9
March	18	3	3
Tone: Steady			
Wheat December	21	3	3
January	21	3	3
March	21	7	3
July	22	15	3
Gram December	29	3	0
January	28	15	6
July	24	9	3
Toria December	36	0	0
February	34	14	0
March	35	10	0
Cottonseed January	19	8	3
March	19	4	0

STUDENT CYCLIST KNOCKED DOWN

Nadir Hormusji Madan (23) a student was knocked down by motor car W 954, when going along Victoria Garden Road on bicycle early on Saturday morning. He was admitted in hospital and died subsequently.

AGA KHAN FOR INDIA

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 3.

Aga Khan arrived by steamship "Mariettepaha" and is leaving for India by Imperial Airways on December 6.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Following a decline of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 158/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and after improving to Rs. 158/12 on scattered buying. Later on there was some tired liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 158/2. Later on there was some covering and prices advanced to Rs. 158/8. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points and it opened 6 points down and later was quoted 12 points lower. This induced increased selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 157/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/May	Rs.	156	14 0
Broach J/A.		158	4 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J.		144	8 0
Oomra March		143	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J.		119	2 0
Bengal March		120	2 0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 1st Dec.	5,405
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	313,574
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	187,908
Increase	125,666

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Dec. 71 Jan. 89 March 94 May 106 July 125 Oct. 125 at Cross Rate 4.68 1/4

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 158—Liverpool May 1939 4.70 Rs. 46 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1939 159/8—Liverpool July 1939 4.67 Rs. 43 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 158—New York May 8.10 Rs. 34 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.68 1/4.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1939 159/8—New York July 7.85 Rs. 26 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.68 1/4

OSAKA COTTON

Osaka, Dec. 3.

February	53.60
March	53.90

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 3.

	Opening.
December	204.40—160.
January	203.30—119.
	Closing
December	204.30—170.
January	203.20—120.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 4 1/2 to £7-8-11. London Paris Exchange rate was 29 points down at 177.90 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.60 1/4. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 29 3/16d. for spot and forward improved 1/16d. to 19 3/8d. speculators bought and business was small. Later on the market was dull with absence of buyers. Messrs. Mecatta and Goldmud in their weekly review write that the market was initially steady. Subsequently the cash premium widened to three farthings as the result of bear covering. The cash quotations was then brought well over American parity and the market closed weak. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 3,000,000 ounces that unchanged as compared with the previous week. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 53-3-9 and forward is Rs. 51-5-6. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover.

GOLD

Ready		37	5 0
Magsar delivery		37	5 3
Magsar Tejimandi		0	2 9
Posh delivery		35	5 6
Posh Tejimandi		0	6 7

SILVER

Ready		50	13 0
Magsar delivery		50	13 0
Magsar Tejimandi		0	5 6
Posh delivery		50	11 0
Posh Tejimandi		0	15 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 2.

Spot	29 3/16
Forward	19 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 2.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-8-11

Tata Steel Shares Again Easy

HIGHER PRICES ATTRACT REALISING SALES

Market Getting Divided

BOMBAY: DEC. 3.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market again ruled quiet on unsettled conditions in Europe and U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 5/8, while Anaconda Coppers closed dol. 3/4 down.

The local Market was unsettled and opened at about yesterday's closing level and under scattered selling prices declined few points.

Later on there was some short covering and Professional support, but the rally was feeble and met increased selling pressure and prices declined.

It seems that Bulls are now inclined to unload their purchases, but they are meeting the demand, but there is less inclination to press sales. Some Bears were reported covering a portion of their sales.

The market opinion is divided and it seems that it will be difficult to push up prices as at times those who are reported to be best supporters get out through unknown channels.

Any way, the market seems losing hopes of higher prices for the time being.

The market was easy with a marked absence of buying in any section. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,017 and after declining to Rs. 1,507 advanced to Rs. 1,525, but again eased off to Rs. 1,495 and closed at Rs. 1,502-8. Similar losses were recorded in other Sections.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY Dec. 3.

100	Ahmd. Advance	420	0
200	BOMBAY DYEING	865	0
100	CENTURY	242	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	235	0
100	COLABA	146	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	321	4
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	5 3
100	Finlay	117	8
100	GOKAK	153	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	55	0
100	Khatau	117	8
100	KOHINOOR	254	0
150	Laxmi	520	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	137	0
250	Model	50	0
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	219	0
100	Osmanshahi	4	3
100	PHOENIX	222	8
25	Sassoon Silk	71	0
1,000	Sholapur	3225	0
50	SIMPLEX	77	12
100	SWADESHI	219	0
100	Swan	107	8
500	Vishnu	1250	0
1,000	Westerna	860	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	115	4
25-50	Central	29	14
500	Imperial	1576	4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	384	6
50-100	India	149	0
100	Reserve Bank	114	12
5	Unions	5	12

CEMENTS

100	Associated	108	4

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire	696	4
15-100	Jupitor	13	0
20	Mercantile	52	4
15-100	New India	38	2
200	Oriental	4400	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	2

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	139	6
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1410	0
10	Ajmer	12	2
10	Amalgmd.	12	0
50	Bombay Tram	124	0
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	170	10
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	153	8
100	TATA POWERS	1297	8

RAILWAYS

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	94½	8
100	C Province	101	0
100	Dn Baramati	103	4
100	Gujarat	101	0
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajgunj	101	4
500	Tapti Valley	736	4

MINING

9	Burma Corp.	5	1-0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	4-0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31	5
10	Shivrajpur	51	12½
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1502	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	312	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	345	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Bombay Dyeing (880) 877 880 868 867 870 865
Century (243) 244 245 241 242
Central India (236) 236 237 236 235
Kohinoor (255) 257 254
New Great (224) 222 219
Simplex (77/8) 78 77/8 77/12
Swadeshi (219) 220 219
Associated Cement (108/12) 108/4 108/8 108 108/4
Andhra (1402/8) 1410
Tram. Ord. (124) 123/8 124
Tata Hydro (156) 156 153/8
Tata Power (1290) 1295 1296 1290 1295 1297
T. Steel Dfd. (1515) 1517 1507 1522 1520 1525 1495 1502 1500 1510 1502/8
T. Steel Ord (315) 315 314 317/8 313 311 313 312/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (159/8) 159/12
Bellapur (184) 184 186 185 186
B. Steam (214) 214 213
B. Burma (512/8) 513 517 513 515

60	BELAPUR SUGAR	186	0
200 250	Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	213	0
125	B. BURMA	515	0
50	Bombay Conty.	180	10
8sh.	Br B. Petrol	3	10-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	82	4
100	I. BLEACHING	125	0
50	Invest Trust	41	6
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	73	8
30	Premier Con. XD.	65	0
15	Scindia	20	0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	47	0

PREFERENCE

5	1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7	p. c Andhra Valley	1510	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam XD	283	12
5	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F)	72	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F)	575	0
6½	p.c Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	150	10
7½	p.c Tata Power	1607	8
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st.	210	10
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159	12
7	p.c Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102	6
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	4
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	6
6	p.c Tata Hydro.	108	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.80—8.
January	7.55—7.
March	7.50—8.
May	7.50—8.
Giza No. 2—	
January	7.61—5.
March	7.64—7.
May	7.66—7.
July	7.69—7.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.30—5.
January	6.18—1.
March	6.21—2.
May	6.24—1.
July	6.26—1.
October	6.13—4.
November	6.01—3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 3.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/8
2 3/4 per cent 1940/52 Loan	98/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/13
3 per cent 1963/65	98/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/4
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	105/14
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55 Loan	116/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	130

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 3.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 30 Nov.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 3/4
Bank's buying T T 284 1/2
Bank's buying D D 283 3/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,385
Bank's buying T T 1,385

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 5/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/8

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.68.31 2nd inst.
Japan London 1/2 1/64 3rd inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 3rd inst.
Shanghai London 0/8 3rd inst.
Java/London 8.58 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Paris 177.90 2nd inst.
London Belgium 27.79 1/2 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 20.61 3/4 2nd inst.
London Berlin 11.66 3/4 2nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.40 5/8 2nd inst.
London/New York 4.68.31 2nd inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.60 1/4 2nd inst.
London Italy 88.90 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Near, Easy Forward.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 1st inst
Gold £7-8-11 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 29 1/16 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 29 3/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 2nd inst
Silver New York Ready 42 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 15/16 to 7/8 per cent 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 months 7/8 to 15/16 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent 1st inst
London Discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent 2nd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec. 2.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	90 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1948/52	90 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	71 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	108 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	46/10 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 2.

Copper	£43	1	3
Lead	£15	15	9
Spelter	£13	11	3
Tin	£214	12	6

ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

The Fate Of Food

LIGHT ON THE COMPLEX PROCESSES OF DIGESTION AND ASSIMILATION

By PROSCOS

Food is the most urgent necessity of man. It is food that nourishes and maintains the blood, muscles, organs and bones of our body. There are four fundamental food factors. Firstly there are the substances that are required for building the body, for growth from a few inches at birth to five or six feet in height and similarly in other dimensions. Then there is the need of water and salts that are essential as fluid substances. Thirdly there is the need of fuel in order to create energy. These materials are stored up in body cells which are like petrol tanks from where the supply is provided whenever necessary. Lastly there are "accessory food factors" like vitamins whose functions are not yet clearly determined.

WATER, MOST ESSENTIAL ELEMENT

About 60 p.c. of the weight of the human body is water. Thus water is the most essential element of human feeding. We take it as pure 'aqua' or as various types of beverages. The biggest container of liquid in the body is the kidney next come the muscles the liver and finally the bones which have only 20 p.c. weight in liquid. The liquid portion in our body is continually used up or it evaporates or is used as flush system to remove waste. To replace this a working man requires about four or more pints of liquid a day. This liquid must be clean and free from germs and bacteria. Water travels a good deal from its original source to the human home—from the river or tank to the top storey of a modern city mansion. During the course of its journey it goes through a double process of contamination and filteration. Civilised man cleans water through a social process of proper storing and closed transmission after chlorination and cleaning by other chemical and mechanical processes. Yet it is not safe on arrival at home. It needs to be filtered and often boiled at very high temperature. Its greatest danger is within the home itself where it is not properly stored in clean covered vessels and kept in clean, washed places. Then there are the more dangerous liquids taken outside the home in the form of aerated waters and even more harmful, less cleaner beverages. Human health can be well assured if there is proper care of the most essential nourishment of man.

COMPLEX PROCESSES

Then we mortals consume as food living or dead tissues, in raw or cooked form, of plant and animal life. It is hardly ever realised that beyond satisfying the feeling of hunger and the taste of the pallate, it has got to be "assimilated." The stuff we eat cannot be easily admitted into our blood system. It is to pass through complex processes. Science to-day speaks of the explosion of atoms. The atom is a complex structure and the molecule is the tiniest part of a chemical substance with independent existence. A water molecule has only three atoms, salt has two, and some contain thousands.

In food we have to digest carbohydrates, protein, fat, salts and vitamins. Carbohydrates are made of one atom of carbon, one atom of oxygen and two of hydrogen. Fats contain less oxygen and the atoms are chained together in a different manner. Sugar and starch are the most common carbohydrates and we consume them as rice and various cereals and cereal flour. Fats include all kinds of oils, ghee, and other substances.

Protein contains over and above the usual hydrogen, carbon and oxygen, other things like nitrogen, sulphur, phosperous, and iron. The molecule of a protein contains hundreds of atoms. The white of an egg is pure protein Pulses, peas, beans, meat, fish are very rich proteins. A large portion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats are used as fuel; but proteins mainly build the body cells. The bricks of our body are built by protein Our body does not require proteins in the form we eat them. They are thus to be converted into proteins which are actually needed. The protein we eat is first broken up into about twenty-five different varieties of amino-acids. These are then absorbed into our blood and transported to all the tissues where they are received by the cells. They are then lined up into required combinations and transformed again into the required proteins. Similarly all carbohydrates must become glucose, and all fats gyletene and fat acids, before being used by the body cells.

PURPOSE OF DIGESTION

The purpose of digestion is therefore to carry out this process of pounding and transformations; and further to carry the food from the mouth to the real interior of the body. It is like putting an old rejected railway engine at the end of a long platform at the two sides of which stand skilled and efficient mechanics to dismantle it. The engine is dismembered bolt by bolt by the time the other end of the platform is reached. This is more or less the digestive process. In the digestive tube there are innumerable ante-chambers, each doing a particular work, a particular chemical process. In each chamber there is a particular kind of "enzyme" which attacks the food leaving it in a new state.

The process of breaking up of the food begins in the mouth. By chewing we break up food articles and mix them up with saliva till they are reduced to pulp. Saliva lubricates the pulp to enable it to descend into the stomach in about five seconds. Saliva is manufactured by salivary glands which are three on each side of the inside of the mouth. The useful sticky substance in the saliva is mucin.

Mulch and food travel through a ten inch tube, an inch in diametre which passes down the neck and chest into the stomach. When food is swallowed, two valves at the back of the throat are shut to prevent its passing into the wind pipe.

WHAT THE STOMACH CAN HOLD

The human stomach can hold about three pints or a little more amount of food. It is a bag with two openings, one opening is of the tube coming from the throat, and the other of one end of the intestinal tube. The wall of the stomach has two layers, one with hundreds of glands manufacturing the gastric juice, and the other of muscle-fibres creating a churning motion. The gastric juice contains acid and two enzymes, one to smash proteins and the other to attack fats. Food remains in the stomach for about an hour during which time it becomes a sticky paste. Some food is digested in a few minutes whilst heavy meat takes about four to five hours.

The intestines are tremendously long tubes and will not suspect such a long assemblage to exist within the small human body. The little intestine is about twenty feet long. Half of it completes the digestive process, and the other half distributed food material to the blood. Near the beginning of the intestine, there is a small tube coming from the liver through which bile, a greenish liquid, is poured into the intestine. From behind the stomach through a seven inch long gland, another juice is poured in called the pancreatic juice. Other glands pour in other juices to complete the process of fermentation and digestion, and then the refined passes into the blood flow, and then to the liver. The function of the liver is not merely to supply bile, but to perform a chemical process of adjustment and purification of the blood.

When the whole process is completed, any waste matter left passes into the large intestine, about five feet in length, coiling round the right side of the abdomen ending into the anus.

CYCLING REVIEW

Wanted A Cycling Club Of India

By THE PEDLER

I intend to make a fortnightly appearance in these columns to infuse more enthusiasm in the cycling fraternity.

In England we have three distinct weeklies exclusively devoted for Cycling topics. But, in India, as Cycling is still in its infancy, we shall begin with these articles till the time is ripe for our own periodicals. A precedent exists for us in the articles that appeared on motoring, the motion pictures and to-day they command their own periodicals. In short let "coming events cast their shadows before."

To-day in Bombay except for cycle races no effort is made to organise Cycling, and till an effort is made. Cycling can never be expected to show any improvements. Why can we not organise *cycle clubs for touring the countryside*? Why do we not have *a Cycle Club exclusively for girls in this land of purdahs*?

Rope In The Cyclists

We have been told that an effort will be made to form some sort of *All India Association for Cycling* for furthering the Sport of Cycle Racing. Well, if any tangible result has to be achieved, it requires money. The only way I can suggest to tackle this question of gold, silver and copper is to rope in cyclists who are not interested in race meetings. Special committees be formed to look to their requirements, and the whole organisation decentralised and working as smoothly as any democratic organisation can be.

(a) Cycle tours through the various provinces and Indian States.

(b) The question of giving custom facilities for our people going beyond the seas.

(c) Free insurance schemes.

(d) Free legal aid schemes.

(e) Inducing the railways and other public carriers to give the cyclists special concessions, so that a single person could enjoy the sights of Ajanta, Ellora, etc.

A Cycling Club Of India

I should like to suggest that it may be possible that unless these questions are boldly faced by our existing cycle organisations, I may be compelled to request the cyclists to form a *Cycling Club of India'* to do the needful in the matter.

It is a thousand pities that cyclists in Poona and Ahmedabad have not yet been brought under one flag. It is these places that have any number of cyclists due to the absence of trams and other means of conveyances.

I hope the day is not far when we will have as our Minister for Law and Order an active member from the cyclists' class. In Europe cycling is a national pastime, but strange to say in England and more so in India cyclists are looked upon as a damned nuisance, therefore *all cycle clubs and individual cyclists should combine themselves and demand and fight for their just rights.*

Well, so long, till Christmas!

"Tour Of Bombay Island"s 100 Kilometres Cycle Race

Last year on 24th December Christmas Eve a Bombay-Poona Cycle Race was organised, which proved to be a thorough success and this year the Bharat Wheelers are staging "Tour of Bombay Island" 100 Kilometres (—63 miles) Cycle Race (a miniature "Tour de France" about 3000 miles Cycle Race, which is the longest distance cycle race in the world). For particulars write to the Hon. Sec., Bharat Wheelers, 63 Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay.

"Have you got the water bottles you sent for, Mrs. Green?" asked Mrs. Robinson of her neighbour.

"I got them all right, but I sent them back," replied Mrs. Green.

"But why send them back?"

"Well, I sent for hot-water bottles, and the things they sent were as cold ice."

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Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

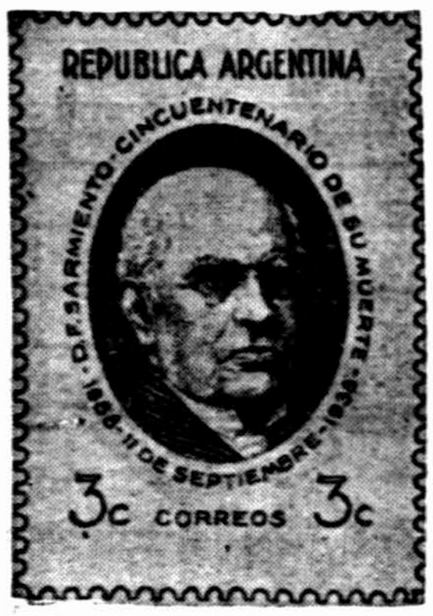
Stamp Collectors' Corner

November Presidentials

BY MURIEL NISSEN

Six new postage stamps comprise the roster for the month of November, making a total drain on your financial resources of dol. 6.00, the real purse-breaker being the dol. 5 Collidge item.

The 18-cent Ulysses S. Grant stamp in red-brown was issued on November 3rd; November 10th saw a double-header, the 19-cent Rutherford B. Hayes stamp in lilac and the 20-cent James a Garfield in dark green. On November 17th the dol. 5 Coolidge stamp had its first sale. This adhesive is bi-coloured with a black center and red border. Two stamps were



also issued on November 22—Chester A. Arthur being pictured on the 21-cent steel blue, while Grover Cleveland appears on the 22-cent dark red.

First day sale of all these stamps was at Washington.

Two newcomers are ushered into philately's gallery in this group—Chester A. Arthur and Calvin Coolidge.

Only four stamps remain to complete this presidential series and they are all promised by Christmas. This leaves us free to begin our New Year speculations as to the Post Office Department's 1939 plans.

This project has established an all time record for activity in the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Never before has so great a number of stamps been turned out in a like period of time.

First Day Sale

The dol. 2 Harding stamp which had its first day sale in Washington on September 29th did very well for the department. The amount received from the sale was dol. 49,532, representing a total of 24,766 stamps sold. There were 19,895 first day cover cancellations.

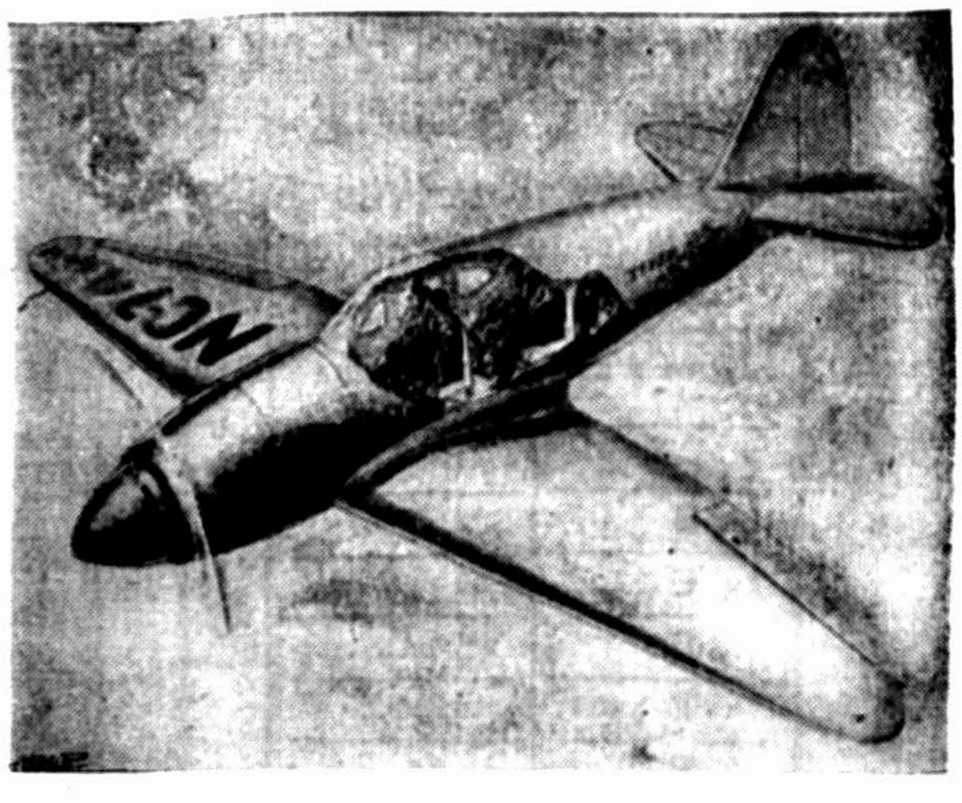
Russian Issue

Seven stamps make up the "child welfare" set which has been issued by the Soviet Government to present various aspects of child life under their regime.

The 10-kopecs pictures a mother weighing her baby, and is printed in blue-green. On the 15k deep green, a group of children is gathered around the Lenin statue while a teacher reads to them. The 20k violet-brown and 40k light brown show a scientific group of youngsters studying with microscopes. The 30k red-brown presents a burglar and boys at a camp while the 80k light green pictures boys at play with model aeroplanes and boats.

Turkish Plans

A most ambitious postal programme is planned for the near future by the Turkish Government. The fifteenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic, celebrated on October 29th will be marked by a ten value stamp set. On November 2nd the adoption of the Latin alphabet by Turkey will be commemorated by a set of six stamps and about December 1st a tourist set is expected which will extoll the beauties of Turkey's scenery in a nineteen value series.



A drawing of the Seversky "Executive," called the world's fastest passenger-carrying airplane, which has been developed by the Seversky Aircraft Corporation, in answer to the demand for civil aircraft, capable of 100 miles an hour higher speed than regular air line ships. The "Executive" is capable of 330 miles an hour and is said to be the safest thing on wings. This is a four-passenger model adapted from the design of the famous Seversky P-35 Military Pursuit Plane of the U. S. Army Air Corps.

From The Argentine

The portrait stamp in honour of D. F. Sarmiento, famous statesman of the Argentine Republic, has appeared. The stamp is simply designed with the portrait in an oval encircled by the commemorative inscription, which reads, "D. F. Sarmiento, Firtieth Anniversary of His Death, 1888. September 11th, 1938."

The design appears on four values, as follows: 3-cent, green; 5c rose; 15c light blue and 50c orange.

City's Anniversary

From the South American Republic of Columbia comes a seven stamp set to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of Bogota.

The 10 centavos, olive-brown bears a likeness of Gonzalo Jiminez de Queseda, the Spanish explorer who founded the city. The 15c, pale blue carries the bearded features of the Indian god, Bochica. "The Mass of the Conquistadores," said to be the first mass celebrated in Bogota, is honoured on the dol. 1 value, printed in dark brown.

Other denominations picture scenes of the lovely city. The 1c, yellow green shows us a main street in Bogota, the "Calle del Arco." On the 2c scarlet we see the doorway of the "Church of the Rosary" and the 20c violet presents the Santo Dominge Convent. The city's coat of arms appears on the 5c gray-black.

Bogota is the capital city of Colombia, and is often called the city of eternal spring, for, despite the fact that it lies but four degrees north of the equator, its altitude insures a pleasant and equable climate. The beauty of its public buildings is one of the municipality's chief prides, and another is the many excellent educational advantages it affords. These particular features have led to the city's title as the "Athens of South America."

Owing to the prevalence of earthquakes, most private dwellings are restricted to one story, and they are usually white. Two rivers flow through the city, dividing it into four parts. These in turn are divided into broad plazas, well shaded with trees.

Bogota has been sadly neglected by the postal system of its country, philatelic honours being bestowed with a more liberal hand on Barranquilla, the chief commercial city of Colombia.

The new stamps are printed by rotogravure, which results in unusually attractive colouring.

Stamp Teasers

1. What triangular stamp pictures a falcon?
2. The surcharge "self-government" is used on what stamp set?
3. What is the first set of postage stamps issued for the benefit of tubercular patients?
4. The four signs of the zodiac appear on what adhesive?
5. Alexandre Sabes Petion was ruler of what country, on whose stamps he is portrayed?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Surya, the Sun God, appears on stamps of Jaipur, in India, issued in 1931.
2. On a Russian adhesive of 1930 you will find a family group studying around a table.
3. In 1931, Spain issued a stamp in which a mountain is being cut by a saw.
4. An Italian stamp of 1922 bears the allegorical design of a sword held in a flame.
5. Father Paisey invented the Bulgarian alphabet, and his portrait appears on a stamp of Bulgaria issued in 1926.

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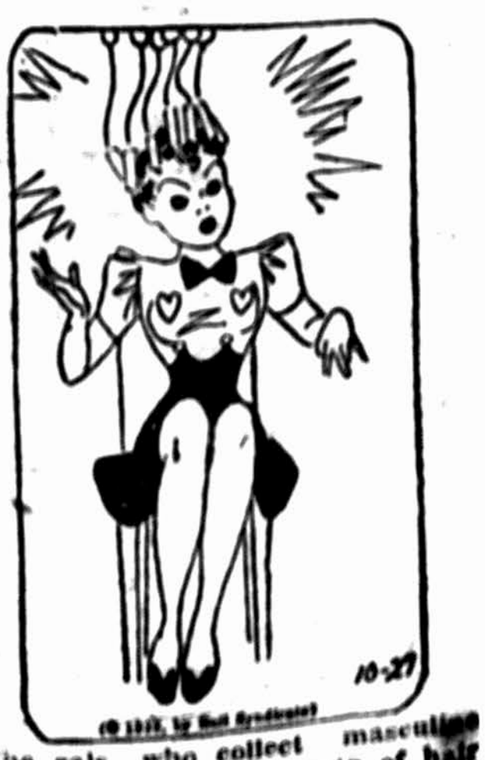


The gals who collect masculine scalps must have plenty of hair raising experiences.

THE FATE OF AN INDIAN TOUR—EXPLOITING THE INDIAN STATES—PRINCES MUST BEWARE—TIMES HAVE CHANGED—HINDUSTAN DRIVE IN THE STATES—STATES PEOPLE MUST AWAKE

The Indian Headquarters of the Imperialist B. P. Association has fully realised that its days are numbered in the Provinces. Even in the Punjab, the stronghold of Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg, the Hindustan Scout Association is gaining ground with surprising rapidity. The B. P. Association, after losing the co-operation of eminent men like Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy and Justice Venkatta Subba Rao have now to contend with a motley crowd. Even the Nawab of Chhatari seems to be now extremely lukewarm in his support to the B. P. Headquarters. His greatly trumpeted all-India tour has smoked away after meeting a few children in the tiny room of the Sir C. V. Mehta Hut in Bombay, sight-seeing as guest of the Mysore Maharaja, and cordial handshaking with the Provincial Association-on-the-fence in Madras which by now has thoroughly lost the reins of leadership in that Province.

The only hope of the B. P. Association in India is in the Indian States. In this connection the major Indian States like Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Travancore, Hyderabad and others have refused to touch the B. P. Imperialist with a pair of tongs. The supreme State supporting its activities is the Raja Saheb of Dhenkanal. Then there is Dewas and a few minor States. The Hindustan Scout Association has no objection whatsoever if some States desire openly to join anti-national movements and attempt to drive a wedge between children of British India and Indian India. They may sow the seeds and reap the whirlwind in due course. The Rulers of the States and their scout chiefs must have by now realised that British India Scout leaders consider their co-operation with the B. P. movement as a definitely hostile act. The States' co-operation with the B. P. Headquarters creates a resentment in national scout ranks which is bound to react on the friendship that has hitherto prevailed between the Scout world of the two Indias.

Scout workers in Indian States should not forget the impression they created for themselves at the Round Table Conference. All the genuinely Indian Scout Associations, especially the then Seva Samiti and the I.N.S.A. were willing, even at the cost of stupendous sacrifices, to understand and appreciate the position of Indian States. They agreed to allow State Associations complete internal autonomy, and much against their will and against the possibility of a common national Scout Promise, they agreed to permit the use of 'Maharaja' in the Pledge provided the State Scout Associations were autonomous and democratic. The representatives of Baroda, Gwalior and Indore, who were present at the Conferences, warmly appreciated the feelings demonstrated by British India Scouting to their brethren in the Indian States. As a matter of fact, "anything for our States" was a standing joke of the Second Conference. But the British Indian Associations were shocked at the utterances of the representatives of tiny Indian States representing less than a hundred Scouts. The attitude of the British Associations in India has stiffened from that day. They are determined that State Scout Associations can only join the Indian Federation when they can maintain their dignity and honour.

Miserable Failure Of Punjab States Rally

The rally of the States against British India was sponsored by Mr. Hogg and Sir Douglas Young, the mouthpieces of the Punjab Scout Association. They called for a mass rally of Indian States Scouts in the Punjab. This was openly a hostile act planned against our national unity. We are glad to receive a report of the miserable failure of this puny rally. The summons were answered by very few of the State Associations throughout India.

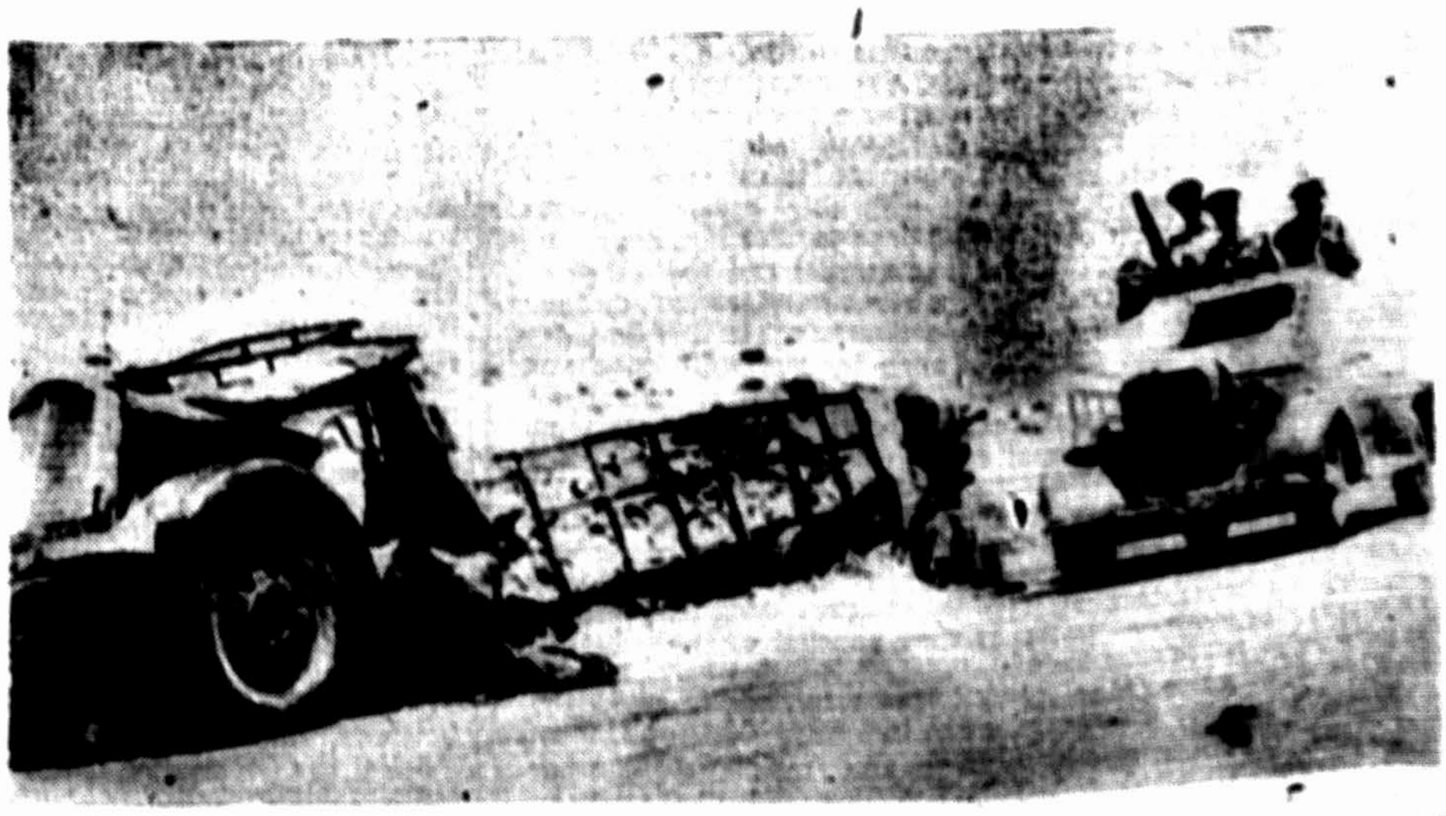
If the Indian State Scout Associations authorities agree to join hands with the B. B. Headquarters then the Hindustan Association cannot but take up the challenge. In the interest of the boy and girl throughout India, it cannot allow the B. P. Association to find a way in any part of Indian soil through the backwaters of certain tiny Indian States. The Hindustan Scout Association is fully aware that the majority of the major Indian States are in full sympathy with its aims and ideals. Baroda, Gwalior, and Indore have openly said so.

But when certain States take determined action against the invincible Hindustan Scout Association with its backing from the entire Indian public, the challenge must be accepted. The challenge must be taken up by the Scouts and leaders of public opinion in the States themselves. The Britishers in the Punjab must realise that conditions in the States have altered since 1819 when the Rulers signed off their independence. In 1938 the people of the States are alert, awake and determined for action. They have realised that the interests of the States and of British India are identical, and any action taken against the interests of British India reacts like a boomerang against them. No longer will they side, even with their own Rulers, if they feel that the honour and interests of India as a whole are at stake. If some misguided or weak ruler of the State joins hands with the B.P. Association, be it affiliated to the Imperialistic Headquarters or tied to its aprons by the Nawabs and Knights of the Indian Headquarters, then the Scouts in the States can speedily apply the remedy by making a bon-fire of the uniform. This is the first reply. Secondly, there are enough leaders now in the Indian States, who will have the interest of the childhood at heart, who will organise Independent Scout Associations affiliated to the Hindustan Scout Association, which will work, swearing loyalty to their State and the common motherland under popular leadership. This step is natural and necessary at the present state of Indian history. Boys and girls throughout India must be brought up in goodwill and harmony for the common service of our beloved Motherland.

WORKERS' RIGHT TO HOLIDAYS

Tardy Recognition In England

The movement towards holidays with pay, which has now grown to a point where it can claim and justify legislative sanction, represents no more than an attempt do for modern industry what was done in a more haphazard way for workers and labourers before the Industrial Revolution, says "Manchester Guardian." The journal continues: "In his address to the Royal Society of Arts Lord Amulree traced something of the history of legislative and customary holidays which existed in these islands from the Middle Ages until the eighteenth century. It is easy to feel more sentimentally attached to the old holidays, each based on some popular festival or saint's day, which invested them with a character quite different from that which a simple statutory week in the summer can claim, but it is not certain how thoroughly they were observed in practice or how considerable was the slackening of work which they meant for most people. Lord Amulree quoted for instance, a law of 1552 which prescribed certain days during which all kinds of secular labour should cease but on which the people were exhorted to occupy themselves with works of religion; and a law enacted in Scotland later in the same century clearly intended that "days of rest" should be as fully occupied as any other. In times when many either in the country or in the towns, were their own masters it would be difficult to lay down general rules about when and to what extent they should cease work. Church festivals were the counterparts of excursion trains, and holidays were the same strenuous affairs that they are to-day. But when the working population had been dragooned into cities neither the Church nor the seasons nor their own independence could afford them holidays. It is only in quite recent years that, every man's right to a holiday, and one that, as Lord Amulree insisted provides the workers with "not only the leisure but also the means to go away or to do interesting and healthful things," has been generally accepted.



Bands of Arabs continue to harass British troops in Palestine. One of their most recent raids was on a Potash Caravan travelling from the Dead Sea to Jerusalem. There were 17 trucks in the caravan. Four of them were destroyed before rescuing detachments of the Black Watch Regiment arrived. A Police armed car is pictured alongside one of the burned trucks.

Magic Carpet

Two Miles Above Earth

Wonders Of New York World Fair (1939)

The eerie sensation of being raised high above the earth and its mundane affairs is to be experienced by those who step upon the "magic carpet" within the 200-foot and 18-storey Perisphere of the New World's Fair 1939, and thence gaze down a distance of "two miles" upon a concept of the "City of To-morrow." The drama of this unparalleled presentation is to be heightened when, by means of adroit projection, legions of workers come trooping from the distant skies, arms, upraised, singing the Song of To-morrow.

"Ould Sod" Of Ireland

A small island outside the shamrock-shaped pavilion being erected at the New York World's Fair 1939 by the Irish Free State is likely to become a shrine for the many Irish-Americans in this country who have not seen the old country for years. The isle is to be an exact duplicate in relief of Ireland. Lakes and rivers will be filled with water brought from such famous spots as the River Shannon and the Lakes of Killarney. The soil itself will come from the fields in the counties of Eire, veritable bits of the "ould sod."

Treasure 5,000 Years From Now

Five thousand years from now, archaeologists will dig deeply into the grounds of New York World's Fair 1939, unearth a metal cylinder 7 feet in length and discover within it a "cross-section" of today. Scientists are busy now assembling the varied contents of this receptacle, to include microscopic books, small articles of every day use and motion picture film which will tell people of the 70th century how those of the 20th looked, dressed and behaved.

Rainbow Colours At Fair

The main transverse thoroughfare of the New York World's Fair 1939 is called Rainbow Avenue. Its name comes from the unique colour and lighting scheme. Buildings on the right of the Theme Center will, by day, be blue. The colour will merge into purple towards the Central Mall, where it will swing into red. Toward the left, red will turn to orange and on the far left yellow is to predominate. Coloured floodlights are to carry out the same colour scheme at night.

Epicures At New York Fair

The bill of fare available at the New York World's Fair 1939 will provide visitors with a veritable gastronomic trip around the globe. A score of foreign nations will have restaurants in their national pavilions. France, for instance will offer to the gourmet a canard nantais a l'orange; Belgium is to specialise in Flemish and Walloon dishes, with eels cooked in fig leaves; Cuba will have arroz con pollo; Mexico, tamales, frijoles and baked pig; Rumania, a wide range of game; Russia, blinis and kasha; Brazil, colourful assemblies of tropical vegetables. Did anyone call the waiter?

"Walk-in" Human Eye

One of the great "sights"—literally—at the New York World's Fair 1939 is to be the model of a human eye so large that it will permit several visitors to enter it at the same. It is to look out through its huge lens—the pupil—upon an ever animated part of the Fair grounds.

"From Earth To Mars"

The fanciful possibilities of transportation in the future are to be portrayed at the New York World's Fair 1939 by one of its own exhibits. This is a "rocket gun." By a combination of movement, sound and light, there will be an adroit simulation of the arrival of passengers at the "rocket port," their entry into a cabin-projectile, its emplacement in the gun and then, bang! the sudden and swift departure of the voyages from the muzzle of the gun for Mars, the Moon, or elsewhere in the ethereal beyond.

Animated Medicine Cabinet

A household medicine chest 20 feet high and 15 feet wide, with a mirror-door large enough to reflect 3,000 faces at one time, is to be a feature exhibit in the Hall of Pharmacy at the New York World's Fair 1939. The Cabinet is, in reality, a stage, upon which marionettes 14 feet tall will dramatize the familiar receptacle as the family's first line of defence against disease and infection.

Perfumes Hidden For 1,000 Years

In the cornerstone of the Cosmetics Building at the New York World's Fair 1939 have been deposited the rarest perfumes of today, the newest and most effective toilet accessories, the whole valued at thousands of dollars. When the Fair closes, the cornerstone is to be transported to the mountains of Arizona and placed under a gigantic granite monolith to remain undisturbed until April 30, 2939, a thousand years after the inauguration of the Fair. Then the belle of that year will learn what her sisters of 1939 used to make themselves beautiful.

60,000,000 Visitors

Attendance at the New York World's Fair 1939 will, by conservative estimate, total 60,000,000, an average of 3 admissions for each of 20,000,000 persons. The amount to be taken in at the Exposition's nine entrances is figured at dol. 33,000,000.

Sensational New Discovery DIBNIL for DIABETES

Days of miracles have not yet passed. DIBNIL is one of the modern miracles of medicine. DIBNIL opens a new chapter in the history of "diabetes treatment." Before 1921 all diabetic patients used to die prematurely. After the discovery of Insulin by Banting and Best the life of diabetic patients could be prolonged a little. But Insulin is a mere temporary relief. It has no lasting results. Withhold Insulin and the patients relapse to their original condition. But now comes the new oral treatment DIBNIL. It positively cures diabetes within 30 days (in chronic cases with carbuncles, furuncles, ulcerations, gangrene, etc., 90 days). Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true! You have merely to swallow a few capsules a day. Within a few days the sugar disappears completely and by the time you finish the treatment all the diabetic symptoms disappear and the recovery of healthy colour, appetite and vitality is assured. No restrictions in diet necessary. By the discovery of DIBNIL diabetic carbuncles can now be cured without surgical intervention. We recommend every diabetic patient to try this sensational new treatment. DIBNIL is not a "secret remedy." The formula is open for your inspection and is printed on every bottle of DIBNIL. Doctors correspondence solicited. Without the slightest exaggeration there is no other remedy that can equal or even come nearer to DIBNIL. Results positively GUARANTEED. "NO RESULTS NO PAY." How on earth could anything be fairer than that? Laboratory reports of the "blood-sugar estimation test" and the "urine-sugar estimation test" before and after treatment from any well-known loboratory may be taken, thus definitely giving scientific laboratory proof of the removal of the disease. PRICE PER BOTTLE OF 50 CAPSULES RS. 15 ONLY. Postage and packing extra. Money positively refunded in case the laboratory reports before and after treatment show no results.

DIBNIL can be purchased from any reliable chemist or direct from: HERING & KENT, Post Box 323 (B.C.), Reay House, 3rd Floor, Opp. Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Phone: 24297. Telegram: "OONEM."

Nazi "Humour"

"Strange Creatures, We Germans"

A parody of a German obituary notice, announcing the passing of Czechoslovakia, is published in 'Schwarze Korps," the organ of Hitler's Black Guards. With heavy black border, it is printed according to the usual formula adopted by Germans in announcing the death of a relation, and is worded as follows:—

"In deepest grief and sorrow the undersigned give notice of the final passing of their beloved child of care—Czecho-Slovakia. She died after long and intense pain on Saturday, October 1, 1938, following an operation for appendicitis, having received the spiritual comforts of the holy Komintern in Moscow and surrendering herself to the will of the Fuehrer, at the age of twenty.

The solemn burial was performed from October 1 to 10 1938, by the German Army. The solemn requiem Mass for the repose of the soul will take place on October 28, 1938.

Silent condolence is requested by Gottwald, Dimitroff, Syrovy—godparents; the League of Nations—parents; Litvinoff, Stalin—uncles.

GENEVA, OCTOBER 1 1938.

Undertakers—Benes, Jaksch, and Co., late Masaryk."

Gottwald was the leader of the Communist party in Czecho-Slovakia, and Jaksch was the leader of the German Social Democrats. The notice, the "Schwarze Korps" declares, is now being distributed in the Sudeten areas, and the paper adds:

"It is not scorn or malicious joy over a beaten foe which is expressed in the notice, but healthy political humour, which has after the days of suffering and terror in Sudeten Germany now found expression—a humour which can only thrive where one has no hate for the enemy of yesterday.

What strange creatures we Germans are, that after victory we always let reconciliation follow and forget in humour the harm others have done us!"

A Cobbler christened his establishment "The Boot Hospital." A customer brought him a pair of boots which would have disgraced a tramp.

"Shouldn't have these mended if I were you," said the cobbler. "I would throw 'em away."

"But I want them mended," was the reply. "This is supposed to be a hospital for boots, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's a 'ospital all right", rejoined the cobbler, "but it ain't a mortuary."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Somebody called me a liar the other day. To avoid dispute with him, I said to him: "I agree with you that I am a liar and you are truthful."

Then said he, "I cannot be truthful at all times."

And I told him, "But you are!"

He asked, "Who says so?"

I replied, "I say so!"

He spoke out, "By simply your saying I cannot become truthful at all times."

There came out my point, and I said "By simply your saying then, I do not become a liar as well."

You know, as a matter of fact no one would be able to judge others properly. We look at things from our own point of view rather than the others.'

And how deceitful we often are

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

to ourselves: Whatever we say is right, is truth, whatever the other person says is wrong, is lie!

But if others know or can know it or not, we are and can be sure about our own selves, if what we have done is right or not and if what we have said is truth or not?

Let therefore our own hearts, our own conscience, be our Judge.

And whenever we do something wrong, as often times we are apt to for after all we are human beings, let us try to understand ourselves immediately at such times, and correct ourselves

None else will hate you more than your own self if you are a liar..

In your own judgment, you must be truthful—care not then for what others say about you, for who knows, they are jealous.

In your own judgment, you must see that what you do is right—Care not then for how others find fault with you, for who knows they are ignorant.

Thus, in small duties of our daily life, let us act rightly at all times and speak truth at all cost!

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and bothers whose birthdays come under this week on 4th to 10th December 1938:—

1. Bro. S. V. Paramcawaran
2. Sis. Bhanumati Parekh
3. Bro. T. N. Screwvalla
4. Bro. Vinayak Joshi
5. Sis Pushpa Tipnis
6. Sis. Nargesh Dalal
7. Bro. Suresh Karnik
8. Bro. Narayan Bawade
9. Bro. Francis Lobo.
10. Sis Zubeda Quettawala
11. Bro. Mulchand Shah
12. Bro. Abdul R. Shaik
13. Bro. Bhikhu Lalkaka
14. Sis. Saroj Buch
15. Bro. T. S. Mutalik-Desai
16. Bro. Ashraf Panjwani
17. Bro. Madhukar Gupte
18. Sis. Shellabala Ambagaokar.

* * * *

A GREAT FLOOD
(By Mani Desai)

Fifty four years have glided away. The flood havoc in Gujarat in 1884 reduced the garden of Gujarat to a sorry land. The wrath of Indra turned the region north of the Narbada into a graveyard. Villages were washed away. The streets of Surat became rivulets. Boats were plying in the streets. Thousands of citizens found themselves prisoners in their own houses. Palatial buildings tottered. Mother nature engulfed the rich and the poor all alike in her frenzy. What of those who had been out of doors that day? What was their fate? The floods came rushing. Thousands of men and women old and young—were being carried away by the currents

But the currents were challenged by a Parsi Youth. It was Dadabhai Pandia. He was an adept at swimming. He jumped into them. He had only one object in mind—to save as many as possible. The Tapi was in a death-dance and to jump into it was to invite death. But Dadabhai's goal was for sacrifice and service. For the comforts of life, he scarcely cared. He saved one man, and then another and yet another. Without minding fatigue or craving rest without satiating hunger or thirst, he swam day and night and saved 106 people.

What has Surat done to immortalise this brave deed? In our tests we find the services of the dogs of St. Bernard or Newfoundland recorded; we do not seem to find one of our countrymen who have risked their lives to serve mankind and hence we borrow from European annals. It is our false notion that we are not capable of such heroism, such adventures. What appreciation have we meted out to one who saved 106 human souls? He was given a watch worth Rs. 20 and a sum of Rs. 100 from the flood Relief Funds

Could there be a monetary reward for such superb service? It cannot be fully estimated. Ancient Greece would have erected a marble statue to his memory. We have not the gratitude even to preserve his portrait.

* * * *

THE CHILDREN OF NATURE
(By Dharam M. Bhagnari)

Well, I do not remember where we were, my uncle and I, but as he withdrew the window curtain I beheld the unparalleled glory of the wild mountains clothed with the glittering white snow in the first soft beams of the sun.

There, I pointed to my uncle, was the sun peeping out behind the mountains smiling at us. My uncle insisted that I should remain indoors till he returned after meeting some representatives of his firm.

Wrapped in a thick blanket and sat on my bed glaring at the map of India on my notebook, calculating and guessing how far northwards had the train and the bus brought us from Pangong.

And something kept convincing me that I was in a lawless land of which I had read in the papers back in my own city, a land where the red faced pathans rode gallantly, playing with their lives.

Leaving aside my thoughts I resolved to and watch the streets in order to discover where I was. But as I sat lacing my shoes the bugles sounded and without hesitation I descended the dirty stairs and was in a moment out in the bazar where the British soldiers, fully armed, marched past.

I followed them, now leisurely and then panting as I left the bazar half a mile behind. I stopped and looked behind and to my amazement there were no less than thirty boys of my age imitating the British soldiers. At my unexpected behaviour, the captain of the boys muttered something and the whole gang scattered over the plain.

Horror struck me. I shivered in my warm suit and had to hold my hat firmly lest it fall. In a moment they surrounded me. I forced a smile. Still they came closer and I stammered 'Let me go, Let me go.'

One of them spoke to me in an unfamiliar tongue which I now know was Persian and once more the leader attempted to make himself clear. Deciding that the explanation was of no avail, they dragged me away with them and to my utter astonishment they began attacking me

They rent my clothes, slapped me, trod over my body and I only wept. I shouted for assistance with closed eyes. There my uncle found me, so well-treated by the children of nature.

Well, the rest I leave it to you to guess. Uncle compassionately carried me home and that very night we left the wild city.

A BOSOM FRIEND.
(By Dharam Dutt N. Dave).

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." This saying is only applicable to a bosom friend

A man has a number of acquaintances and Friends But out of such Friends, there can be hardly one intimate Friend

Many people become Friends with a view to derive some benefit. A man who has such Friends cannot reap the advantages which a bosom friend can give A man therefore should study the nature and character of men with whom he wants to contract life-long intimacy.

A fast friend must possess the following qualities Sacrifice.

(Continued on Page 50)

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR ALL:

Colour this picture, drawn by Sis. Sumathi Sthalekar, with your paints or Crayons. Then cut it and add to it a slip bearing your full name and address, age, class of studies and mention whether a boy or a girl. Post it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day. All boys and girls studying upto Matriculation can take part in this competition: Only those who are enrolled in the Balkanji-Bari should write their Certificate Number and others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Several prizes will be awarded.

The Young Bridegroom.

The Youth's Ambition.

A Geographical Poser

HOW well do you know the United States? Can you, offhand, identify the states these girls come from, without consulting a map? You may even have difficulty in recognizing the states with a map before you.

I'M FROM THE EAST AND LIVE FARTHER NORTH THAN NEW YORK CITY, BUT THE CAPITAL OF MY STATE IS FARTHER SOUTH THAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
I HAVE NEVER BEEN OUTSIDE MY STATE, YET I HAVE TRAVELED THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE COLORADO RIVER.
MY STATE HAS EIGHT STATES BORDERING IT.
MY STATE HAS ONLY ONE STATE BORDERING IT.
FROM WHAT STATES ARE THESE GIRLS?

(For Solution See Page 55).

What Was Teacher's Message?

THE Mudvale bus stopped at the little school house and its driver hastened over to one of the windows. He was about to shout a greeting to the fair young school mistress, when a warning gesture from the girl called attention to the district superintendent sitting beside the desk.

"Shucks," said the bus driver to himself, "How in the world can I make a date with Sylvia as long as that old bear is there. I have to get back to my bus."

Then he noticed that Sylvia, who was assigning some geometrical problems to her class, was speaking very loud, much louder than was necessary to be heard in the classroom. She evidently meant him to overhear what she was saying.

"Now children," announced Sylvia, "we will have some construction problems. See if you can con-

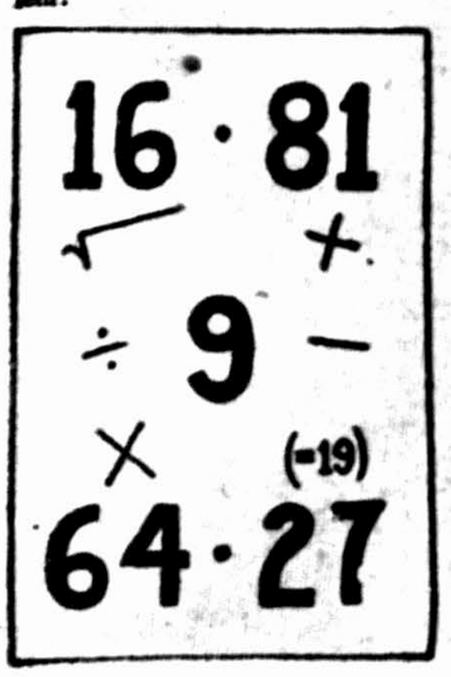
struct these forms: Two right triangles touching at one of their acute angles. Rub out the bases. Three parallel lines joined at one end by a perpendicular. A square divided in half horizontally and with one slat missing. A horizontal line with a perpendicular dropped from its center. A 60 degree angle with verticals drawn downward from its extremities. A vertical divided into two parts by three horizontals. Equilateral triangle with two of its sides extended. Horizontal line balanced on top of a vertical. Two semicircles joined at one end. A vertical. Two oblique lines intersecting at their centers."

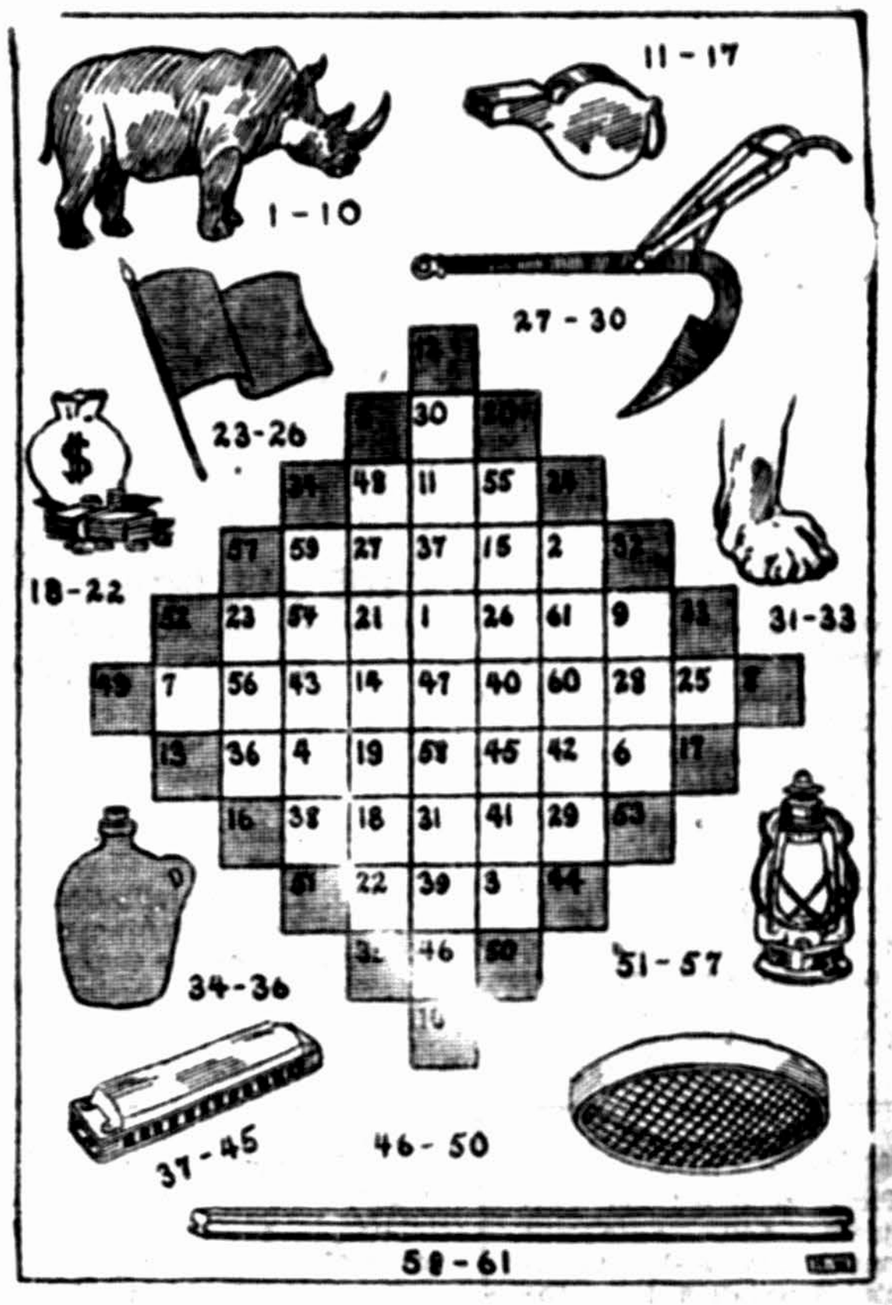
This was all the bus driver needed to hear. What was the message of the school teacher?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Figure This Out

THE square root of one of these numbers in the table shown at the right, plus one of these numbers minus one of these numbers multiplied by one of these numbers divided by one of these numbers equals nineteen (19). Can you select the numbers in their correct order to solve this problem?





A Perimeter Acrostic

Saturday, October 15, marked the eightieth anniversary of the birth of a famous American pugilist. His name is not heard often to-day, but in the later half of the nineteenth century, he was the toast of the squared ring. His reign as heavyweight champion witnessed the transition from the bare-knuckle fights of the London Prize Ring rules to the padded-glove bouts of the Marquis of Queensberry regulations.

To find the name of this prize-fighter, fill the squares of the diamond with the letters of the names of the pictured objects, according to the numbers found below the ojects. If this is done correctly, the squares of the horizontal rows will spell common English words, and the shaded squares, read clockwise, will spell the name of the ex-champion.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Problem of the Nine Republics

I	A	A	T	A	L	A	N
N	G	U	E	M	A	R	I
A	B	L	O	U	G	A	C
A	L	I	B	A	L	A	N
A	I	V	I	L	N	C	D
H	A	E	B	F	I	H	I
O	I	R	A	S	I	A	L
N	D	U	R	I	T	H	E

START at the letter "B" in the black square. Draw a continuous line horizontally and vertically, or a combination of both, (do not cut through corners) until you have successively spelled out the names of nine republics located in various parts of the World.

(For Solution See Page 55)

REPLANNING OF TOWNS URGED

Each Surrounded By Open Country

The creation of new towns and the central replanning of great cities were urged by Dr. Norman MacFadyen, chairman of the executive of the Garden Cities and Town-planning Association, in a lecture at the Royal Santary Institute, London.

"Each new town," he said, "should be surrounded by an open belt of country sufficient to mark it off from other towns and to limit its own size. This belt should provide the town's playing-fields, open spaces, and agricultural and dairy produce."

Dr. MacFayden condemned blocks of flats, remarking, "They seem to me to be built for the storage of hands for industrial purposes. Children are not wanted in them." Research in regard to the clearance of one small congested area had shown that there was a saving of £32 000 in three years in expenditure on the treatment of tuberculosis.

Image of Rati, the Goddess of Love.

THE STORIED STONES OF BELUR

(Continued From Page 7.)

artist with brush, paint-box and boards.

The image of Keshava, the God for whom the temple was built, is a pretty one. It is six feet in height and is flanked by two goddesses. Like other Hindu deities, all the three images are profusely ornamented with necklaces, bracelets, anklets and other ornaments, all made out of stone.

The pillars inside the temple are also executed in fine detail. The capitals of some of them contain elegantly carved female figures in various interesting poses. Some of them are dancing. In one set, a huntress is seen, while on the ground two figures are seated, one removing a thorn from the other's feet. The bracelet of an image is so finely done that it can be moved up and down the arm.

CULTURAL CORRECTIVE OF COMMUNALISM

(Continued From Page 8)

that their best logic will remain only good for nothing until psychological conditions arise to lend motive power for action. For instance, we are all aware of the logic that co-operative enterprise will vastly improve our lot, yet this infallible logic has been left to mourn its lot as we have not cared to get up that like-mindedness which must be there to beget mutual trust in the work. In the same way, when there will be the psychological readiness to work out a common destiny only then there can be the active acceptance of the political logic of common national objective.

A true reading of the history of mediaeval India will inform us well of our profound like-mindedness. That lesson must not remain confined to a pleasant intellectual treat. We have to set up a broad-based platform for the practical application of cultural values to the problems of living life. In order to do it effectively it has become unavoidably necessary to establish a largely represented non-party organisation on a nation-wide scale. During the last few years I have been able to gather round the idea most of the best minds of the country. Their private appreciation of the idea may now be crystallised into formation of a publicly functioning institution whose object will be to place Indian unity on an enduring basis of humanism.

Scope Of The Institution

This institution will provide for facilities to carry on comparative studies in the cultural heritage of India. Alongside of the technical researches, real literatures have also to be created by gifted artists in the mother tongue. Short stories, comic sketches, one act plays, etc., written in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, can help a good deal. To establish useful mass contact with the institute, it should publish simple tracts on the lives of the 'Bhaktas' and 'Derwishes' whose messages ever exert influence for fostering the sense of like-mindedness amongst the village people of both the communities who yet remain more or less unsophisticated. Students may, during vacation, co-operate with villagers in holding folk festivals and fairs which are matters of common participation by country people with whom these form a good part of the realities that move minds. Nor can we neglect, if the rising generation should be properly taken along the line, the task of providing text-books of the kind for schools and colleges. And to give the new generation an outlet for active thinking on this issue this institution should better have a network of local units linked up with College Unions where youths of all communities are thrown together in a common atmosphere and which should stimulate a spirit of kindly co-operation and create a new bond of fraternity. This will not only make the future generation free of the communal virus but will also prepare a peace training corps to carry at times the message of goodwill to the country side. The younger generation is blessed with the age that refuses to be intrigued by any sordid considerations. By virtue of their age they alone can offer to break their heads against a wall knowing full well that they do not get any thing out of it. To them alone what matters is not always material. Is is they who alone can be trusted to lay the human foundation of goodwill that will stand any sort of attack from political opportunists

The mentally sketchy friend says George proposed five times before she accepted him, but she doesn't know the other four women.

Read it FREE

We are the Sole publishers of Dr. Gambers' three dozen books on "Sex and Health". In order to acquaint every educated man with this author, we lend out for reading, free of any charge or obligation, his best 280-page book **"Ideal Marriage."** If you are a resident of Bombay, please call at our office and take loan of a copy. Otherwise enquire how you can get the book by post for free reading

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Imperial Studio,
Bombay.
9th June 1938.

The Oatine Co.
In reply to your inquiry
I wish to confirm that I
have for years used Oati
Cream for toilet purpo
and prefer it to any
preparation I have
Yours very t

Pramilla

PRAMILLA PREFERS "OATINE"

The complexion of a film star needs the best possible treatment for cleansing, nourishing and revitalising.

OATINE CREAM satisfies every requirement of the most exacting standard.

It searches out and removes all foreign matter from the pores and prevents their becoming clogged up.

It nourishes the skin cells above and beneath. It revitalises the little blood-vessels beneath the skin and stimulates healthy circulation which gives the bloom of health and vitality to the complexion.

The nightly massage strengthens the facial and neck muscles, prevents lines, sagging and wrinkles and renews your beauty easily and naturally while you sleep.

OATINE CREAM for NIGHTLY MASSAGE

OATINE SNOW for ALL-DAY PROTECTION

GOWRY'S DOWRY

(Continued from page 16)

Gowry. She was well-educated in a Convent. She passed the matriculation examination with distinction. She was smart and handsome. She was worth any price to any bachelor, however eligible. Her father hoped to hand her over to the best available groom at no greater cost to himself than he had to waste on his eldest girl, and thus save a straggling fortune for division, after his time, among his numerous sons. His pious hopes were dashed to pieces, when up turned an Indian Civilian, sueing for the hand of Gowry. He demaded a cash dowry of Rs 15,000. The demand was all that was needed to prove the proverbial straw to break the back of the family fortune and drive it into chawls. Naturally, the father hesitated. Gowry's interest was as keen as mustard, and her insight into human nature was as sharp as a needle. She pleaded with her father to stake his all on her and close the bargain. It was her part to make it the best investment of his life. The old man needed but a pretext to yield, as he was equally bent upon making a success of one daughter at least, even unto the detriment of his sons, all of whom arrived in the family after the girls. The marriage went off to the satisfaction of all. Bride Gowry was the gayest and the merriest of all, and she was the most envied girl in the place. She was only eigtheen at the time, and yet she discarded the time-worn, time-honoured reserve and mock-modesty of a Hindu bride. She was here, there and everywhere in the function. She has been impatient to leave the parental roof. The groom, who sojourned for a time in foreign lands, felt flattered by the dash and daring of his newly-wed wife, and congratulated himself that she would make a social success of his official career. Gowry was, however, keener at heart upon making a social and financial success of the home which gave her birth and breeding. The couple were immediately off to their station in a remote district. She left no grass to grow under her feet. From the very outset, she started visiting the local club, and developed her tennis talent, discovered in her convent school days. She took up her perch alongside of her husband in his office room at home and established social contacts with subordinate officers like Deputy Magistrate and Tahsildars. For sometime, she toured and camped with her husband. She tutored him on seasons and flannels, dishes and salts. She ingratiated herself into his favour in no time. She could keep accounts, and soon possessed all the cash including her dowry of Rs. 15,000, and operated the bank balance herself. Her husband felt it a great relief to him in his multifarious duties in an unruly part of his district. Presently, Gowry felt no interest in official tours and camps. Her lord averred that camp life was too hard for a delicate flower like herself. Her next move on the chessboard of the rehabilitation of her paternal fortunes was the 'ennui' and alarms of her lone life, when her husband was frequently away in camp. The only unfailing remedy was the importation, into her home, of two of her youngest brothers. Their education was better catered for than at their home by their wonderful sister. Her next step in the game was the invitation of her parents, by their august son-in-law, to take up quarters in his home six months before their daughter's confinement. The civilian was curtain-lectured into such civility as to compel his parents-in-law not to leave for their home until eight months after their daughter's confinement. Later, he even profusely thanked them, showering cash and costly presents of cloth at the hour of their departure, for the inestimable services rendered in the advent of his first joy. The parents-in-law were seen off on the railway platform by their civilian son-in-law. When the baby was an year old, Gowry was in blues. The cure was immediately found in a trip to her paternal home in order to afford her friends a chance to see, and admire, her wonder babe. Her two brothers were left behind to continue the pursuit of knowledge without break. After some months of squandering a lot of good money on her worthy parents, Gowry joined her husband. For escort, she brought with her yet another brother and impressed him, then and there, into educational activities. There were parties galore at her bungalow, whenever big officials from the provincial headquarters visited her place. Gowry would see them off at the station and press tiffin baskets into their compartment. Gowry, perhaps, planned for the transfer of her husband to her native district. The Tahsildars were at her beck and call. Who will not dance attendance on so hospitable a lady as Gowry? They saw to it that as much of the common lands as could conveniently be disposed off, were assigned to Gowry's father. To develop these lands in the most up-to-date scientific manner district officials would offer vicarious advice to Gowry's father. Takavi loans were there for his asking. The Collector was intrigued into lending Rs. 20,000 at 3 per cent per annum as a mark of his personal appreciation of his go-ahead father-in-law. To cut a long story short, ultimately the private loan of the District Magistrate was gladly written off, as rinderpest played havoc on the cattle of the district, and his elder brothers-in-law were selected, before they were twenty, as probationary sub-Magistrates and Tahsildars by one or the other of the members of the Revenue Board. All glory to Gowry!

* * * *

One swallow cannot, however, make a spring. Earlier, it was stated that girls were of two minds. They crave for a paternal portion. Naturally they cannot appreciate the preference for boys dividing the parental property, to the exclusion of the girls of a faimly. The Hindu Law does not recognise the girls as co-parceners. The sooner a suitable provision is made in law to the equal benefit of the daughters of a family, the earlier will the dowry system die a natural death. Eligible bachelors will take heart in rearing families at the prospect of an early or late acquisition of the wife's portion to augment the family resources. The next innovation that can cut at the root of the dowry system is the economic independence of woman. As long as marriage remained her only profession with her invisible contribution to the family finance, so long would woman and her parents fall an easy prey to the rapacity of eligible bachelors. If the housewife earned as well, the fright of establishing a home is minimised. Not until the State adopts the children till they attain majority and not until men and women of over sixty years receive their old age pensions. Can families be absolutely happy, however.

MOUNTAINEERING IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 15)

our zeal and vivify our spirits. It is a matter of great regret, if not shame, that hitherto, we have paid no heed to the opportunities offered to us by nature. On the other hand, every year, adventuresome people hail from Europe to our country, determined not to rest in peace until they have climbed, conquered and subdued every proud mountain on this planet.

Is Mountaineering Worthwhile?

The value of the scientific side of expeditions to the unexplored parts of Earth is undeniably great. The expeditionists gain interesting and valuable data utilizable by geographers and geologists. But still ask many, probably because of its perilous nature, if it is worthwhile to indulge in mountaineering. The answer is simly that it is certainly worthwhile for those who love it. And they love it, apart from other considerations, as a sport, whatever their detractors may think of their sanity. For them the spectacle of a lofty mountain wearing a snow-mantle is not horrid; it is superb, and it is sublime. They are profoundly impressed by its glory and its grandeur, its beauty and its lure. May, it beckons to them, it is a mighty challenger: they must climb it, conquer it. And in this "spirit of adventure" imbedded deep in the human heart, lies the secret of man's mastery over nature. It is the soul of all progress, the source of human advancement. If it were to die out, human race would decay and deteriorate, human civilisation would stagnate and retrogress. And doubtless it is the urge to go forward, the desire to know more, the ambition to dominate Nature that differentiates 'homo sapiens' from the lower species. Besides, there is a deep-seated need in us all to live dangerously and act adventurously at some period of our life. And in fact this constitutes the greatest defence of war by the militarists, that it teaches men the physical virtues of fortitudes and fearlessness.

There is one thing more. Superficially it appears that man and Nature are striving with each other. But Nature baffles human ingenuity only to perfect it. Nanga Parbat has earned the designation of a treacherous mountain; but the fact of its treacherousness alone, by urging men on to greater efforts, will ultimately bring about its subjugation. There is an indissoluble bond between Nature's defiance and human achievements. Man is progressing because the contest between him and Nature is eternal, un-ending. Those who perish in the struggle do not perish uselessly. They do not leave us impoverished, but richer. They are part of the progress that is man's glory on Earth, they are bricks in the structure we are buildings. Their lives impressively illustrate the fact that sacrificial service, courage to take risks, and an insatiable passion for new and better things are the potent factors, the dynamic forces, which have made our civilization a 'march', a constant onward march. In other words, the world owes its present civilization to these heroic souls. If we refuse to respect them in our own day, posterity must talk deprecatingly of our age.

Thus, it is the fool's lot to rest contented. The truly wise are incessantly endeavouring to conquer and create new worlds. They determine, like Ulysses, "to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield". Their greatest pleasure is to overcome the difficult and to pierce through the unknown, their greatest possession is an un-conquerable will and an indefatigable heart. For them the rewards of victory are not necessarily measured in term of lucre. There are things deeper, profounder and sublimer to honour and value.

DELAY is DANGEROUS
End it with NOVUM
After years of research Dr. Lesseur of Paris, has discovered an infallible remedy for menstrul delays. Makes your course run smooth. Keeps your period regular. An ideal remedy for natural birth-control. IF NOVUM is taken 4 days before "Time" or within 8 days after, family limitation is assured. Absolutely harmless. Recommended by Doctors and Nurses all round the world. Informative literature and open formula on request.
Price per bottle of 21 Capsules Rs. 12-8-0.
SUPER CONCENTRATED NOVUM for immediate results in very obstinate cases of menstrual delays, often acts in a few minutes. Price per bottle of 90 Pills. Rs. 21. (Postage and Packing Free.)
WARNING
SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PREGNANCY OTHERWISE ABORTION WILL OCCUR
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HERING & KETT
KEAY HOUSE, OPP. LLOYDS BANK, HORNBY RD FORT, BOMBAY.
NOVUM ENDS DELAYS WITHIN 48 TO 72 HOURS
NOVUM

"Do you mind? I always shoot better at a target."

When they say a girl's a good-looker, it doesn't always mean she wears glasses.

Some Impressions

The use of water for laundry is not lavish and a European can never be made to understand why in India clothes worn at night are generally changed and washed in the morning. I do not know when he thinks it necessary to change his under-wear, for after all it is an "under"-wear.

Water as a drink is considered as a use for water but not as the most important use. I remember the story of a great connoisseur of drinks who, blind-folded, named one after another what he was asked to taste, but was puzzled when given a sip of water. Then slowly his senses wakened up. "Oh, that is what I use when I wash my mouth in the morning." Europe can teach us how to work, to play and even give us a few tips about our food. But water and its uses it must learn from Indians.

Notions Of Happiness

And India has also learnt the art of living a simple life as the Japanese have learnt the art of living both a simple and a beautiful life. It is a marvel to a European on how little an Indian can live, without discomfort. In London the working class man seeks and has more comforts than a professor in a Government College here. Our food, drink, costume, furniture, is much simpler and therefore cheaper than that of the European.

We do not crave for variety shows and daily amusements or rush from place to place seeking pleasant sensations. It is true that our climate persuades us to sit when we could walk and to lie down when we should sit. There are days when you want nothing more than a strip of cloth for cover and draughts of cool water to live; when company is distasteful and the close touch of another human being is unpleasant; when cool air and cold water under a shady tree constitutes our Heaven.

The European has quite different opinions about his heaven and does not patiently wait for it to come in the other world. It is a full and comfortable place which he secures with both his hands and his legs and a beating heart.

(Continued From Page 1)

The pity is he never knows when he is comfortable enough, for he seems always to be in a state of desire-fullness, restlessness, a state of lost equilibrium.

I shall never forget what a Cambridge professor told me. "There are certain things you must not give up—your simplicity and naturalness. We are buried under the debris of useful and useless things. Of course, our climate drives us in to take shelter for ten months. Then we are restless and like mere movement. Contentment is a great virtue and a vice only in excess. Give India a pure water supply, modern sanitation and simple ways and it will be a happy country."

Of course, he forgot to mention food and clothes to place the mass above want. For as simplicity is the great virtue of the Indian way of life, so are starvation and rags the shame of the Indian people. The latter is avoidable but the former only is desirable.

First Impressions—And Next

And this leads me to the consideration of the naturalness and humanity of the Indian people in their every day relations. Our code of manners—at home and out-doors, at the table or in the office—is too short to be known as a Code. And there are whole Sections of life that we count as less than useless—the club, the cafe, the hotel, the playing-ground, the dancing hall, the public gathering, the theatre.

For all these occupations and diversions we have most rudimentary notions of what is proper and improper. In Europe there is even a way for wiping your nose or lighting a cigar or combing your hair. Where they are looking out for good manners you are out to judge them for their morals. Comfort is the warp of their lives and form its weft.

The first impressions of a European in India are always unpleasant, for our ideas of comfort appear crude to him and our thorough disregard of appearance, form and looks makes everything unattractive in his eyes. Our first impressions of a European are generally pleasant—until we perceive that his person is not so clean as its appearance, that good manners are mainly a convention for getting maximum comfort, that men and animals come in for good treatment that is human but not for considerations of humanity.

Life and relations in Europe appear to us as too expensive, too artificial and too complicated. Everyone appears polished and courteous but the mode of life is unnatural. There is plenty of social intercourse but without proper love and goodwill. You are ill and there is the hospital ward; you are weak and can go to the health resort; you are poor and must go to the poor house; you are a guest but the host accommodates you in a hotel.

I Sometimes Think .....

There is everything for everybody at any place—but he must pay for it. Even the child—and there are so few of them—soon learns to let go his parents and find enjoyment at school, for payment. Personal service, personal attachment, personal devotion is not dignified enough in a land where we are told that men and women marry for love.

You would imagine that the animals—specially the pet dog—has a good time in European homes. But I have yet to see a European touch a dog as we do a cow or a parrot, so tenderly in India. There are precious few animals left in a free state in Europe and a hare crossing your car in the country causes a minor excitement. But all the animals seem to know that good treatment is a matter of straight bargain for mutual gain and the pampered dog is aware that though he gives only half the pleasure of a baby, he costs only one-tenth the trouble of keeping it.

I sometimes think that more than our treatment of men, it is the animals who have helped us to remain human in this hard world.

Sick And Sad

Above all we are a gentle and peace-loving people, not even the Chinese excepted. Perhaps it is the climate, or our vegetarianism, or the constant association with cows and cattle, or the singing of Ramayana, or Budha's memory or Gandhi's insistence on non-violence—the fear of the British or the love of our mothers—whatever it is, we are the greatest people of the earth and the poorest haters.

The German and the Indian may both be Aryans—but the one has grown claws and the other soft eyes. The cow is our sacred animal and the eagle is on their banners. It is too late for us to be ashamed of the one or proud of the other. I have great admiration for the German eagle but when I see its talons and search for prey I feel both sick and sad. And after all it is only India that has the cow as its symbol or, if you are a modern, the charkha.

All the world over they have a war chariot, drawn by four wild horses, driven by a mad woman, called Victory, holding an olive branch in one hand and a rod with an eagle in the other. Europe seems to live in order to fight and has no use for gentleness. There is roughness bordering on coarseness and courage is fast becoming mere brutality. In India our gentleness shades into meekness and at the worst into cowardice.

I am yet for the cow, only it must have a kick about it and raise its head when milked too dry.

"We ran out of port holes."

Why no other insecticide is as deadly as FLIT
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
FLIT Prices Reduced
Sole Distributors

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

loyalty, confidence, sympathy and love. If a man is without these qualities he cannot be an intimate friend. All these noble qualities should be mutual otherwise the tie of friendship will ultimately break.

In life a true friend is as helpful, and sometimes even more helpful, than a brother. I have seen friends who have sacrificed their own interest for the good of their friends.

* * * *

(BY H. P. PHATU).

THREE THINGS.

Three things to govern:
Temper, Tongue, Conduct.
Three things to love:
Courage, Gentleness, Affection.
Three things to hate:
Cruelty, Arrogance, Ingratitude.
Three things to delight in:
Frankness, Freedom, Beauty.
Three things to wish for:
Health, Wealth, Wisdom.
Three things to appreciate:
Intellect, Merit, Joy.
Three things to revere:
Religion, Justice, Humanity.
Three things to Shun:
Meanness, Envy, Partiality.
Three things to pray for:
Trust, Safety, Clean heart.
Three things to prefer:
Kind nature. Character. Cheerfulness.
Three things to doubt:
Flattery, Boasts, Hypocrisy.
Three things to part with:
Idleness, Gossip, Deceit.
Three things to multiply:
Good books. True friends, Good deeds.

* * * *

A SUM TO TRY.

(BY S. P. DAVE).

A dairyman decided to reduce the price of his eggs. He sold them at a penny a dozen less than the original price and everyone got one more egg for a penny. What was the original price and what was the new price of the eggs?

Answer:—First price:—Three a penny.

New price:—Four a penny.

* * * *

TOO MANY RULES.

(BY K. NARAYAN).

The porter glanced into the waiting room and caught an old gentleman smoking.

"No smoking allowed in here, sir," he said. "Don't you see the notice on the wall over there?"

"Yes, I do," replied the delinquent; "but how can I obey all your rules? There's another which says 'Use La Beaute Face Powder'!"

* * * *

DO YOU KNOW THIS?

No bird possesses the power to fly backwards.

It is estimated that there are Rs. 9,000,000,000 in gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England and India.

Camel is the only animal that cannot swim.

A single pound of the finest spider webs would reach round the world.

An Electrical Corpse Reviver has restored two people, "dead" for eight to twelve minutes, by shooting sparks of life into the heart through a gold-plated needle.

FOUNTAIN PEN.

If you do not possess a fountain pen you can make one in the following manner.

Get an ordinary pen and a small brass paper-fastener. Open the paper-fastener rather widely and push one end between the pen and the holder, letting the other end just reach the tip of the nib.

The fastener will hold a store of ink so that you can go for a long while without dipping into the ink-pot.

* * * *

A FINE GAME.

For this game you will need an empty bottle with a long neck and a box of used matches. Stand your bottle on the floor or ground and arrange the players in a circle round it.

Now hand each of the players twelve matches. Each player in turn places a match across the open top of the bottle. At first, this is easily done, but on the second or third round (depending on the number of players), someone will spill all the matches on the floor.

The unlucky player must keep all of the matches that fall. If a match falls inside the bottle the player must take two more matches from the box. The first player who gets rid of the whole of his matches by placing them on the bottle wins the game.

* * * *

NOT TO SPEAK.

"How many times have I told you not to speak when older people are talking. You must wait until they have finished."

"Yes, mummuy, but they never do."

* * * *

A NEW SIGN.

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "tell me the signs of the zodaic. You first, Thomas."

"Taurus, the Bull."

"Right Now you, Harold, another one."

"Cancer, the Crab."

"Right again. And now it's your turn, Albert."

The boy looked puzzled, hesitated a moment, and then blurted out: "Mickey, the Mouse."

* * * *

SOME LETTERS REPLIED.

Dear Dada—How would you describe best a net?

Yours, Rita.

It is a lot of holes tied together with pieces of string! Satisfied?

* * * *

Dear Dada—If the end of the world was to come, and the earth was destroyed while a man was up in a balloon, where would he land when he came down?

Yours, Stanley.

Naturally he would land down at the end of the world!

* * * *

Dear Dada—So very surprising! When. . . . . came to me, shall I tell you what she had on her face?

Yours, Zarina.

Why, her nose of course?"

SHORT NOTES.

I have to bring to the notice of all concerned that the Balkan-ji-Bari headquarters, "Gulistan," has been removed to 12th Road, from the 7th Road, at Khar.

The children's weekly Sunday meetings will henceforth be held at the above-mentioned place, and all boys and girls are requested to note this change of address.

Many of my Muslims sisters and brothers very kindly sent me Id Greetings which I very happily and heartily reciprocate.

Little Sheila is much better now, and we hope, by the time you will be reading this Corner, she will have left her sick-bed. At present she must take rest and be careful about her diet.

"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" for December 1938 will be ready within this week. It contains splendid account and photographs of the 5th All-India Children's Gathering, besides the usual features.

"Little Flower."

"Cats at Milk."

(Photo by Navnitlal Shah).

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pice stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Boys and Girls who went to Sukkur to attend the last All-India Children's gathering there, also visited Shikarpur which is near by, and there the above Ladies and Gentlemen looked after their comforts.

I GO WEST

(Continued from Page 3.)

saying of certain prayers. It would be calamitous therefore if a priest got slack and skipped the essential words or if in the process of purification the various bowls got mixed up, and the element of purity did not reach the particular sample in question. From this I come to the conclusion that either we have gone beyond the scope of science, or that in our scientific belief we are grossly behind time, confusing hygiene with faith, and science with superstition.

What I write now is of my own religion, and the customs which are peculiar to us have no application to the various other religions of India. But religion as a whole seems to have degenerated into empty ceremonial, and in the age in which we live the survival of these ceremonials which have outlived their original purpose is dangerous for the future of our country. So religion becomes the basis of much conflict, the cause of communal trouble, and the consequent maintenance of Imperialism in our midst. To the theory of "Divide and Rule" the existence of this element of perpetual conflict provides the stimulus, and the British tradition continues because our people are too busy safeguarding pretty religious prejudices and attaching too much importance to the things which have been the cause of our stagnation. Then it becomes as Nehru puts it "the enemy of clear thought, for it is based not only on the acceptance without demur of certain fixed and unalterable theories and dogmas, but also on sentiment and emotion and passion.....It deliberately or unconsciously shuts its eyes to reality lest reality may not fit in with preconceived notions. It is narrow and intolerant of other opinions and ideas; it is self-centred and egotistic, it often allows itself to be exploited by self-seekers and opportunists."

It is with this aspect of India's attitude to religion that we of the younger generation want to have little to do. The result is that orthodox religious opinion dubs us as atheists, as a disbelieving generation that marks the decline of the species, as amoral when not immoral, as ungrateful to God, man, and our fathers. There is no limit to the charges that are levelled against us once our lack of faith in the orthodox beliefs is established. But it is not that we are immoral or amoral, but that the standards of morality have changed. It is not that we are atheists but that our conception of religion does not quite fit in with that of our fathers, and that we are not prepared to accept the orthodox interpretation of religion and to respect the shibboleths and dogmas which have degenerated into mere ceremonial. And the idea that the millions of our countrymen are exploited by an unscrupulous clergy, which exists as a profession solely for profit, masking themselves as saviours of the soul and guides to the after-life, is repugnant to us. So we would rather see religion wiped off the face of India than that it should be practised in the way in which it is.

Yet there are aspects of religion in India which would make India the poorer for its disappearance. Perhaps in India's struggle for existence it is the one thing that has made that poor down-trodden country hold up its head, when the brutality of 'lathi' charges had almost broken the morale of its people. Then religion has become the opium of its people, putting to sleep tired efforts and broken limbs, till refreshed they are able to arise again and continue the struggle for existence, the struggle for freedom, the struggle for self-respect.

At such stages of the national struggle the element of conflict and of antagonism between rival religions seems to disappear. Muslim does not feel antipathy to the Hindoo, and each begins to want to respect the feelings of the other. The various religions of Indian seem to merge into the all-embracing creed of nationalism. It is a strange paradox that these great rivalries should be fused into one powerful and united force, when the future of the country is at stake, and that those who only a few days ago were smashing heads with bamboo sticks, should be found to walk side by side following the flag of green, white and saffron and shouting with enthusiasm "Bande Matram."

My Mother

When I think now of my mother waking up so early as five in the morning to go to the Fire Temple during the days of the 'muktad,' when the spirits of the dead are supposed to revisit the earth, I begin to feel the depth of her faith, and the simplicity of that prayer, uttered by a lone priest in that vast room in one corner of the Fire Temple. I realise then the intensity and the power of religion not only over her, but through her over myself. As I watch her I see what satisfaction it gives her to have paid her respect to the dead, and what it means to have that feeling of a solemn duty discharged which is incomparable—a duty to her God and to herself. She will return tired and exhausted while I am still drinking my morning coffee and glancing over the day's news in the papers, wondering what the future of Europe has in store for us, and whether a certain piece of political news has any far reaching significance. I see the difference between us, the two worlds to which we belong, the difference of ideals, the conflict of purpose, the gulf between religion and the reality of the material world. Her body is tired, but in her inner-self there is a peace that is beyond understanding, a peace that I have not yet had a craving for, an unselfishness which I cannot claim, nor feel. My world in comparison seems to be centred round the self, around whatever may be uppermost in my mind. My religion may take shape in politics, in writing, even in the idealisation of a woman. To me these things are the food of my soul, and in my reaction to them is the key to my morality.

I feel the difference of outlook between my generation and hers. I respect her attitude. I have no doubt as to her sincerity. Yet I feel it would be a mockery on my part if I was to emulate her in her way of prayer and her interpretation of religion. This is perhaps the most fundamental difference between the two generations to which we belong. It is perhaps the dividing line which marks the birth of modern India.

I noticed for the first time when I went up to Oxford, that at the Majlis, where we met every Sunday ostensibly to debate on futile issues, but really only to chat over a cup of coffee and to keep in touch with our fellow-countrymen, there were no visible signs of caste distinctions, nor were we divided into communities. Religious differences were non-existent, and we were hardly conscious of any other facts than that we were Indians. Perhaps even that is not true, for there were Singalese, Burmese and Chinese visitors who fitted into us as if they were also Indians. Only the presence of the white man in our midst was noticeable, so that colour was the deciding factor. That was the outlook of the generation which was up at Oxford at that time. It made me realise then that religion was not going to stand in the way of the young generation and that in the India of to-morrow it would not be the vital issue which it is to-day.

The Status Quo

It is one of the proud boasts of the British that they have preserved the various religions of India, and allowed them to remain untouched by iconoclasts. This may be a good thing, but in preserving religion, they have also preserved religious prejudices which would have long disappeared in a self-governing India, and without which my country would be much happier. When any legislation is proposed which directly or indirectly affects any aspect of an orthodox religion, the Government of India has always been very reluctant to support such legislation. On the contrary, they are eager to side with die-hards who want no changes and to whom the 'status quo' is a sort of obsession. So at the time of the Child Marriage Bill, the chief obstacle in the way of reform came from the Government itself, which on such occasions acts as custodian of Indian orthodox opinion. In return for this, the Government gets the support of those bogus statesmen who get themselves elected to the legislatures on tickets of special representations. As they have to attach themselves to some creed, political or otherwise they become the self-appointed guardians of orthodox religion—and the paraphernalia that goes with it—against the onslaught of iconoclasts, who are alleged to be in secret league with Soviet Russia, and paid by the Reds to stir up trouble in that otherwise peaceful continent of India. Peaceful yes—all except for the occasional rioting.

To prove the authority from which they derive their power these staunch defenders of faith get the support of those hundreds of priests with whom the religions of India are infested, and whose unscrupulous morals are not worth boasting about. I know of a Parsee priest who in between his appointed duties went round to the little betel-nut shop around the corner to place the day's bet on the forecasts of the American market, which is the worst and commonest form of gambling, besides being the most ruinous and forbidden by law. What a different expression there was on his face when he turned up at the beginning of each month, clad in his priestly attire to present the account for prayers for the month. I do not say that there is no one from that profession who can call himself a priest in the real sense of the word. I refer to the majority of them, whom I regard as unfit for the office they hold. It is a sad thought that these uncultured, ignorant specimens of our race should be found in such large numbers among the clergy. It is a gross, though a true, reflection on the state of religion in my country.

I begin to realise the significance of the vision in Nehru's mind. I realise, too, that his way alone is the way of our salvation, for the problems of India grow in confusion the more they are discussed on any religious basis. Only on the platform of economics can they be satisfactorily thrashed out.

Yet what of the millions? What about the old gate-keeper at the Custom House sheds at Karachi? What about the others like him? Are they to be denied the only satisfaction they can

(Continued On Page 53)

JWALA BANK, LIMITED

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Benares—City.
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Capital Authorised	..	One Crore.
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Assets	..	Thirty-three lacs. forty thousand.
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RATE ON DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits, 24 months and 12 months, 4 per cent., and 3 per cent. p.a.; Savings Bank, withdrawable by cheque once a week, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, 2 1/2 per cent., p.a.; Current Accounts, interest 1 per cent. p.a. on monthly minimum balances of Rs. 500 and over.

SAFETY AND ADVANTAGES.

(1) Old established Bank; (2) Better Rate of interest on Deposits; (3) No Bad Debts left; (4) Cash Ratio 19 per cent. of Deposits; (5) The Chairman, himself, has laid out five lacs of his own; (6) Further five lacs in Life Policies for Reserves; (7) Making profits of about a lac yearly, after meeting all expenses, what more can be expected.

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and
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Directors.

A. H. CHAMPION,
General Manager.

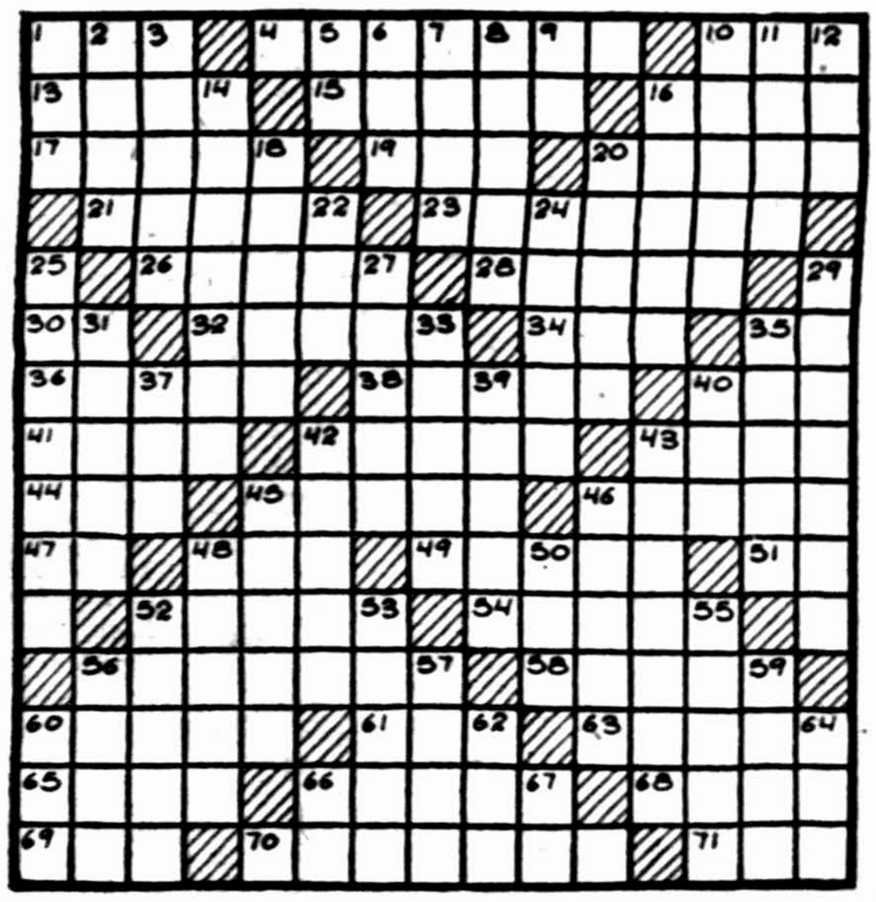
JWALA PRASAD
Banker,
Chairman.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Hiatus
4—Where is the University of Wisconsin?
10—Declare
13—Rooms in harems
15—Flit
16—Quote
17—Italian playing card
19—Hastened
20—Goddesses of destiny
21—What is the second city in importance in Italy?
22—Nine days' devotions
26—What Athenian lawgiver was enrolled among the seven wise men of Greece?
28—Rotating part
30—By
32—Machine
34—Metal
35—Symbol for ruthenium



56—Famous opera
38—Two-footed animal
40—Dandy
41—So be it
42—What was the native title of the ex-sovereign of Abyssinia?
43—Who is the heroine of the opera "La Boheme"?
44—Prominent ridge in cloth
45—What is the northern terminus of the Panama Canal?
46—What is the seat of the native government in Morocco?
47—Italian article
48—Deface
49—Mature
51—Symbol for neon
52—Subject
54—Resinous substance
56—Money not paid
58—Who is the most famous painter of the Parisian danseuse?
60—What poet wrote "North of Boston"?
61—Greek letter
63—What American novelist received the Nobel prize in literature?
65—Stout cord
66—Tasteless with age
68—City of Nevada
69—Inspire with fear
70—What German general led the Four Year Plan to achieve Rearmament and Autarchy?
71—Place

VERTICAL

1—Obtained
2—The first man
3—Where is the Sorbonne?
5—Exclamation
6—Beetle
7—What Czar was called "The Terrible"?
8—Spanish title
9—Correlative of either
10—Hindu guitar
11—Sweetsop
12—Affirmative
14—Who was the third king of Israel?
16—Ecclesiastical law
18—Claw
20—Foul-smelling
22—Negative
24—Casts a ballot
25—South American marmoset
27—Who was the inventor of dynamite?
29—What is the largest planet of the solar system?
31—Member of a branch of the Dravidian race
33—Sternness
35—Native of Rome
37—Point of a pen
39—Pertaining to ancient Carthage
40—Lie
42—Water wheel
43—Director
45—King of France
46—Repulse
48—Who laid the first submarine telegraph line?
50—Seed vessel
52—Use of a word in a figurative sense
53—Candia is the chief town of what island of Greece?
55—Who is the warden of Sing Sing?
56—In a line
57—Celestial body
59—Function in trigonometry
60—Monk's title
62—Adopted son of Mohammed
64—Drunkard
66—Therefore
67—Printer's measure

The Climbing Cat

HERE IS a simple little puzzle in addition and subtraction for you to solve—if you can. There may be a catch to it, so don't decide upon the answer until you are sure it is the correct one:

Johnson's cat went up a tree,
Which was sixty feet and three;
Every day she climbed eleven
Every night she came down seven.
Tell me, *if* she did not drop,
When her paws would touch the top.

As each day and night the cat climbed up eleven feet and came down seven, the daily upward gain was four feet. Thirteen days would bring her fifty-two feet up the tree. Then on the fourteenth day she mounted the remaining eleven feet and was at the top, so that no coming down seven feet is to be taken into account. She attains her place in fourteen days.

From Rock to Cork

See the letters that I bring;
Change their meaning quite;
Spell a hard and heavy thing,
Spell a soft and light.

(For Solution See Page 55).

Find the Window Smasher

JOHNNY JUMPUP ought to know what caused that crash. He is playing outside his aunt's house. Was playing, we should have said, for we just noticed the broken window, and little boys are never found in the same picture with broken windows. At that, he could not have gone very far. Perhaps, he is still within the borders of the drawing. Yes there he is. Can you make him out? Just his outline is visible, but that is enough to enable you to recognize him.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Poetic Pamela Is Here Again

PAMELA sought to surprise her parents by preparing breakfast for them. The meal, however, was not a success. Even at that, Pamela would have done better to go on juggling the pots and pans, instead of stopping to argue it out with her pa and ma. When Pamela gets angry, she gets poetical. Hence the following:

"You act as 'hough it were a crime,
Not to have breakfast done on time.
Dear mother has a fit, almost,
*Because * chanced to **** the toast.*
And father must reiterate:
*The ***** was set without his plate.*
He sees the dishes on the shelf.
Why can't he get one for himself.
*You could more ********** be,*
And say things to encourage me.
Small mishaps you should overlook,
When a girl is learning how to cook."

An Echo Answers This

In the ears of young and old
I repeat what I am told;
And they hear me, old and young.
Though I have no busy tongue.
When a thunder-clap awakes me
Not a touch of terror takes me;
Yet so tender is my ear
That the softest sound I fear.
Call me not with bated breath.
For a whisper is my death.

Letter Juggling

HERE is a sentence in which each letter of the alphabet is used exactly twice:

"XLV gruff nymphs jerk XLV jaws," quoth wag B. Dick, Q. C., to Ben Dizzy, M. P.

The Answer Is Five

There is a word of letters four,
Take two away, and four remain;
Take three away, and five before
Your eyes you see as plain as plain.

Nobody wants me and nobody wants to lose me and those who gain me have me no longer. A lawsuit.

(For Solution See Page 55)

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words. The first three of these words united in a certain order form the last word. Can you solve this charade?

(For Solution See Page 55)

HANGED FOR STEALING GOLF BALLS

Justice In 17th Century England

A prosecution for golf-ball stealing from an Essex course will not be followed by any such ferocious penalty as is recorded after a similar offence at Banff in September, 1637. The case is reported in the "Annals of Banff," and concerned one Francis Brown who was apprehended as a thief and put in the stocks pending the hearing of the charge against him.

When the trial took place it was alleged that the prisoner had broken the window of a shopkeeper in the Market Place and stolen some golf balls—an early example of the smash-and-grab raid. The culprit, who confessed that he had sold two of the balls to a local resident, was tried before an assize of fifteen persons, who convicted him of stealing the golf balls and also of being a "lewd liver and boy of evil life and conversation." He was further denounced (and perhaps it was the most heinous of his crimes in those days) "as a daily absentee from the kirk in time of divine worship." The judges "ordained the said Francis to be presently taken and carried to the Gallows Hills of this Burgh and hanged on the gallows thereof to the death, whereof William Wat, executioner of the said assize, gave doom."

In Banff Museum there is a skull which is reputed to be that of the unhappy offender; it is preserved, perhaps, in order to point a moral and serve as a warning to all future generations of the danger and disgrace of stealing golfballs.—"Manchester Guardian".

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 51.)

get out of life, born as they are into this world a servient people, slaves of illiteracy, slaves of poverty and of disease, slaves also of the Empire of which they are subjects? What about them? Will they ever be able to realise that a higher standard of living, unemployment benefits, health insurance are worth more than the promises of priests for a safe passage to Heaven on Judgment Day? They are at best only mediocre people. And mediocrity is, after all, what religions cater for.

The Oxford Group

I remember expressing that sentiment to Frank Buchman, the champion of that strip-tease attitude to Christianity, popularly known as the Oxford Group Movement. It was a good slogan —Oxford Group Movement! The "Oxford" gave it class and refinement. The "Group" showed the herd mentality, and the "Movement" was symbolic of their hope to get somewhere. It had its safeguards, in case, as it frequently happened, it failed to be quite Oxford, or it failed to move. Then it was attributed to lack of guidance, a sort of lull in evolution, a break down of the species, or as the familiar voice over the telephone says, "Line temporarily out of order." I had met Buchman on the eve of a gigantic religious garden party and on being introduced to him on the platform at Oxford Station he directed that I should be given a ticket of admission. On the day of the meeting I chanced to run into him again and my ticket of admission was supplemented by a ticket to sit on the raised platform with the high and the mighty, and I was grateful for the promotion. It was an interesting experiment in mass psychology, and the topicality of it had drawn me there. For me the Oxford Group Movement was in the news and I could not bear the idea that those around me should be talking about something about which I knew nothing. The individual confessions of the "sinners" did not impress me, but I liked the community singing, and the impromptu conversion of Lady Margaret Hall, which was always an eyesore in Oxford into an open-air church with a choir of many hundreds of ill-trained voices, straining their gutturals to get melodious sounds from out of their unmusical systems. I liked a reference Buchman made to the idea that we who bow to our King, our Dictator, our Republics, should not hesitate to bow to the King of Kings. It created a melodramatic effect, which even I found quite entertaining. It appealed to the sense of melodrama in me. It appealed to the sentimental in me, and true to my upbringing I reacted instantly to it. He had certainly made a point. But when it was all over, the same Frank Buchman, a citizen of the United States, or was it Canada? addressing an audience which I was given to understand was composed of men and women from all parts of the world, led the chorus of "God Save The King." It may have been a gesture of goodwill to the people of the country in which this meeting was held, but it was more the sort of thing I had expected from members of the Indian Round Table Conference, in return for all receptions given in their honour in this country; but was the temple of God the right place for singing the National Anthem? It was as if the King of kings had after all taken second place to the King of England, and that religion was only secondary to nationality and politics. When Buchman asked me what I thought of it all, I told him that he had spoilt a good play with a hopeless last curtain. He stood there and fingered his chin. I wondered whether he was listening. Suddenly, his eyes lifted from the ground to which they had been glued. He looked at me, agreed that it was a contradiction in view of what he had said about bowing to the King of kings, and added: "For your sins I'll punish you by making you sit opposite me at table." So another card arrived from one of his numerous followers. I certainly had moved fast. First the admission card, then the card to the raised platform, then the card to the high table. I was quite sure that of that select gathering at his table, I was the least important, or perhaps the most unimportant, but I certainly was the most deserving. I had made the only constructive point that evening, and the others round me were there merely because of their standing or their reputation.

At a large oblong table we sat, Buchman taking the head at the centre, and I had a seat directly opposite him. I was quite impressed with the surroundings, having Beverley Nichols on my left and an English peer somewhere across the table. But it made me forget all about the Groups, all about the religion which they proposed to resurrect from the past, and to serve up in cellophane after being carefully polished by the staunch workers at Buchman's side. I was interested in Beverley Nichols because he had written best-sellers, and given me a couple of paras in his "Page Two" of the "Sunday Chronicle". And I was interested in the noble lord, because of his unsympathetic utterances on the Indian questions in the House of Lords, at which he was hereditarily privileged to be heard and I was not. So religion faded out of the picture at the sight of him, and that national complex, which religion had striven to obliterate, came up more strongly than ever. I could not see myself confessing my innermost thoughts to the noble lord, nor could I see him emptying his heart out to me. And if we had, no good could have come out of it. I knew then that all these codes of religion, whether they were the primitive methods of India or the more sophisticated and modern methods of the West, were not for us. Religion so understood and so practised was only for those who had little to confess, who never experienced great loves or great hatreds, whose lives were comparatively eventless, and whose mediocre existence made them find an easy refuge in the harbour of religion. But for us it will have to be the open sea with all its storms and tempests. A great many young men of my generation who had dropped anchor in safe harbours are now "standing-to", crying Ay-Ay to the skipper's orders of full-speed ahead. There are to be no more ports of call on the next voyage —not so long as Nehru skippers the ship. All the ship's flags he has had pulled down. Only the flag of the Congress flies half-mast as a mark of respect to the religions that have sunk in the storm.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT)

British Intellectuals Denounce Betrayal Of Czechs

A Letter Of "Indignant Sympathy" With Dr. Benes

Mr. H. G. writes as follows to the "Manchester Guardian"—

The accompanying letter to Dr. Benes was written a fortnight ago, corrected in consultation with a few friends, and circulated for signature. It was to have been sent to Dr. Benes in Prague, but before that could be done he arrived in England. It has been handed to him, and it has a certain general interest as an indication of the attitude of a number of representative English people to the present situation in Europe:—

Dr. Edward Benes ex-President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Dear sir,—A few of us in Great Britain, politicians, men of business, letters, and science, and artistic workers, wish to convey to you and your people their indignant sympathy with you in your present situation. We have followed your political career with interest and admiration and we regard you as one of the greatest living European statesmen. We recall the role you played at Versailles, the moderation of your demands, and, in particular, your proposal to rectify the projected frontier so as to diminish the number of Germans in the new State. We understand and appreciate how will you and your great associate, the late President Masaryk though hampered by the strategic requirements of your allies abroad and by an excessively nationalist opposition at home, have worked nevertheless for the cause of a renascent liberal Europe You have shown yourself always and before all things a good European.

During this crisis, which has crippled and exposed your gallant Republic to the gravest of dangers, you have been subjected to the slights and insult of men altogether your inferiors and you have been put in a position of helpless humiliation before them. The whole civilised world recognises this, and it will not easily be forgotten. The fate of the country over which you have presided so honourably has been determined without giving you any voice in the furtive consultations which decided it. You and your people have been thrust aside contumeliously. You have been condemned unheard.

It is with acute share that we realised how large a responsibility for this outrage upon you and your people rests with the politicians who figure as your representatives. In this we speak for the most vital elements in your English-speaking community, not only in Britain but in America. This present situation is only a phase in an age-long struggle between greed, stupidity, and violence on the one hand and the will for a free and liberal world-community on the other. Your present reverse, though it is a conspicuous and shameful setback in the war for a liberal and democratic civilisation, is no conclusive defeat; the struggle begins anew with a clearer realisation of the forces in our own community who have betrayed us, and we shall look to you for very many years of work and leadership in our common effort to rescue mankind from the plague of dogmatic suppression, mass cowardice, violence, and looting that devastates the world to-day.—Yours faithfully,

Richard Acland, Norman Angell, Violet Bonham-Carter P. Chalmers Mitchell, Cecil, Bonamy Dobree, R. S. Duncan Jones, Jacob Eustein, Vera F. Fordham, E. M. Forster, Costance Garnett, J. B. S. Haldane, J. L. Hammond, Storm Jameson, Augustus John, J. M. Keynes, A. D. Lindsay, Eric Linklater, David Low, Robert Lynd, Lytton, Desmond Mac-Carthy, Kingsley Martin, Meston, Gilbert Murray, Harold Nicolson, Philip Noel-Baker, J. B. Priestley, Herbert Read, R. Ellis Roberts, J R. Scoot, Archibald Sinclair, Snell, H. Wickham Steed, Josiah C. Wedgwood, Josiah Wedgwood, Jun., Leonard Woolf, Verginia Woolf, H. G. Wells:

JUSTICE FOR WOMEN OF THE UNDER WORLD

Social Worker Relates About Success Of International Crusade Against Profiteers In Social Vice

For 25 years a London woman has waged war on profiteers in vice devoting her life to the attempt to obtain justice particularly for the women of the underworld.

Her crusade has taken her to all parts of Europe and the Near East:

Fearlessly she has explored vice dens in distant countries on her mission of mercy.

With equal determination she has opposed the vampires who grow rich on the shame and slavery of their victims and the conventional prudes who sit in judgment on those victims.

JOINED SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

She is Miss Alison Neilans secretary of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, the oldest society of its kind in the world.

Brisk businesslike, warm-hearted, Miss Neilans is the daughter of Scotish business people. Her first entry into public affairs as a girl followed a chance sight of mounted police charging militant Suffragettes.

She joined the women's Suffrage Movement next day. Four times she went to prison during the campaign, and was one of the hunger strikers forcibly fed.

Her passionate desire to work for justice brought her in touch with her present work.

"Our ideas are not based on sex, they are based on justice." Miss Neilans said "We believe that the people who are too prudish to face up to these problems and who regard the women in the vice trade as 'untouchables' are as wrong as those who exploit them.

"All we ask is that people should face up to the responsibility of their own acts and not exploit others, that that the same law law should apply to all equally, irrespective of race creed or politics.

ARROGANCE CHARGES

"Every year 3,000 women are charged in the courts with 'annoyance.' Almost invariably the individual alleged to be "annoyed" is absent, and they are convicted solely on a policeman's evidence.

"On the pretext of 'morals' they are not given a fair trial but are, unlike any other person who appears before the court branded before their case has been heard."

Miss Neilans explained that a private member's Bill, to be introduced by Mr. Turton, M. P., and aimed to remedy this state of affairs was now pending.

"It's no good saying that these women should be cleared off the streets" she continued. "You can't run a city with an 8,000,000 cosmopolitan population like a Sunday school. You can do by education what you cannot do by force.

"In America they attempted the total abolition of prostitution and the results were exactly the same as when they attempted drink prohibition —the formation of underground vice traffic. With bribery corruption, profiteering and vice dens.

"As a result of the Dewey investigations last year the Luciano gang was brought to book. It was making £2,500,000 from a chain of 200 brothels in New York alone. The girls in them were no better off than slaves".

SPOKE IN PALACE

During her tour of Syria and Palestine Miss Neilans encountered enthusiastic support from the Arabs for a campaign against State regulated immorality. In Syria she addressed packed audiences of men of varying nationalities without another woman being present.

"They were the most attentive audiences to which I have ever spoken." said Miss Neilans. "The meetings were followed by long debates and questions."

In Turkey she took the Old Sultan's Palace outside Istanbul and had one of the largest audiences she had ever addressed. The late Kemal Ataturk himself received her.

"Our work has raised the whole standard of life," says Miss Neilans "for in working for justice you must begin at the bottom of the ladder. We have wiped out the system of regulated prostitution, with its inevitable accompaniment of traffic in young girls, throughout the British Empire."

Miss Neilans believes that there is a far higher standard of morals today particularly among men.

"I am, however, a little troubled about certain modern development and conditions, particularly the spread of bottle parties and pseudo-clubs."

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS FOR 1939

ANNAS 2 EACH

BY POST 4 ANNAS

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA

APPLY SOON:

THE ASIAN POULTRY INSTITUTE

11, CONNAUGHT ROAD, POONA.

Handsome Discount to the Trade.

DISTRIBUTORS IN BOMBAY:

HATHI BROTHERS

PANALAL TERRACE, NEAR PERRY, GRANT ROAD.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

(Continued From Page 10)

attitude if Great Britain decided in favour of partition, and actually set up a Jewish state and invited him to accord recognition thereto. "The answer to that question," replied His Majesty, "is very simple and quite obvious. The Arabs are many, and Islam is multiple. Now, if the Arabs declined to recognise the Jewish State, then I would obviously be with them and of them. And if they were united in agreeing to such recognition, then I would remain alone in my view. And everybody knows full well that such action would not be consistent with my religion nor would it be to the interests of the situation in which I find myself."

"One more question!" I pleaded as His Majesty showed signs of wishing to terminate the interview: "Can Your Majesty offer any suggestion for a solution of the Palestine problem?" And His Majesty answered: "I have already given you my views in the course of this talk. And, if there is anything new in what I have said from which the English and the Arabs may derive satisfaction, then the time for discussing it will arrive in due course."

A MODERN IDEAL OF STATEHOOD

Sweden Sets An Example

A Contended Citizenry And Peaceful International Contacts Is Goal Aimed At By The State

(By ERIK LINDBERG)

With its continuous existence through more than a thousand years the Swedish State has developed a stability and security that are reflected in its social and economic life in many ways. This security has also been aided by the many factors already stressed—the fact that the country has never been forced to submit to hostile foreign invasion, that its population is homogeneous and recially one of the purest in the world, that it has enjoyed more than a century of peace and especially that the Swedish State, since it was neutral during the World War, has not had the same difficult problems of reconstruction during the past decade and a half that other European countries have had

Consequently Sweden to-day impresses the visitor because of its air of prosperity and general well-being. In the cities there are no distressing signs of poverty and indolence. The countrysides are neat and attractive Under an older order, the Swedish Rigsdag, or Parliament, counted the peasant class as one of the most powerful of its four estates, and this power gave the agricultural interests a prestige and independence that have left their traces even to-day. Now, popular representation is in two houses, an upper and Lower Chamber and the trend is toward increasing democracy and the well-being of the population as a whole

THE OLD AND THE NEW IDEALS.

During the past fifty years there has been a shift from agricultural to industrial occupations. The old ideal was conquest of foreign territory. The ideal of the modern Swedish state is conquest of its own natural resources for the development of a sound economic basis. The greatest potential wealth is in the iron ore mines, in the forests, in almost unlimited water power resources. From these sources come the leading articles for export. Modern Swedish industry has profited by the genius of prominent inventors like Gustav Dalen who perfected the intermittent beacon, the "Aga" light, and de Laval and others.

Primary attention is given to maintaining a high standard of living for the Swedish people as a whole. For a long period emigration threatened to be a serious national peril, but of late years industry at home has absorbed the best strength and initiative of the nation. In times of depression, the State maintains a system of reserve work and in turn profits by good roads, new bridges and other public benefits. Through a system of pensioning which is actually a form of State insurance practically all able-bodied persons between the ages of 16 and 66 are required to pay a certain annual appropriation out of income toward a fund for invalidity or old age support, and in this way real distress through poverty is greatly obviated. Welfare work is also an important function of the State, and if not so elaborate as in many other countries, is guided by the fact that the need in Sweden is also less In matters of housing, the ideal is ownership of homes among the middle classes. In large industrial centres like Sandviken, Korsnas and elsewhere one finds model schemes for community or personal ownership of homes.

ILLITERACY BANISHED.

There is no illiteracy in Sweden. Between the ages of 7 and 14, school attendance is compulsory, as determined first by the statute of 1842 and then by later supplementary legislation. Elementary education, except in private schools, is free. In the city grade schools it is obligatory to study at least two of the accepted world languages—English, French and German. University instruction is also free, and the same is true for the technical schools and such institutions as the Royal Academy of Art and the Academy of Music The two oldest universities are Uppsala University, founded in the fifteenth century, and Lund University, founded in the seventeenth. The general course of liberal education ends as the students take "examen," which entitles them to wear the white student cap From that time begins the specialized training, which in collegiate fields leads to the degrees of "magister" and the doctorate.

Special attention is given in Sweden to technical education The Guild system was not abolished until 1846 and the ideal of the craftsman was never wholly swept away by the inroads of the machine. Its influence is still seen in the high development of Swedish arts and crafts and even in industry it dominates through an insistence on quality (rather than quantity and mass production) as the most significant feature of Swedish manufactured products. The very trade mark of Swedish Industry, so to speak, is "Quality" The various technical schools, the special evening schools and courses of instruction for labourers, all stress the training that achieves good results.

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

In several respects Sweden has made progress in legislation that is considered more advance than that of many other countries. In forestry, for instance the ideal of forest preservation was established more than a century ago. Thus by a rigorous system of replanting the Swedish forests have not been depleted by modern industry but stand as a living embodiment of a national spirit of thrift and foresight. So pronounced and pleasing are the results that one can even point to the immense Norrland forests as a definite tourist attraction, as something of interest even to the non-specialist in the field.

In the North one finds another interesting manifestation of wise legislation through the policy adopted by the Swedish State in providing for the needs of its alien, nomad population, the Lapps. There are some 7,000 Lapps in the Arctic regions of Sweden. As the protected wards of the Swedish State they are left to pursue their own mode of living, their reindeer industry, their fishing and hunting. Nomad schools are provided for the children with emphasis on Lapp traditions of good conduct and friendly living.

Here in the North, too, the work of the Swedish Red Cross in providing ambulance airplane service for regions where roads are often impassable is highly developed. The same type of medical service is also offered through the medium of the Red Cross for outlying islands in the Stockholm skerries. Throughout all of Sweden the citizens can obtain medical and hospital care at a minimum price, and free aid is provided wherever needed. Even the Swedish way of handling the liquor problem is a subject that belongs with other matters connected with public health and hygiene. The ideal of the famous Bratt system of liquor control is to reduce drinking to such a minium that it is not social evil. By a system of individual rationing, controlled with a "motbok" a book in which purchases of spirits are listed, the aim is to obviate both extremes of heavy drinking through complete freedom, on the one hand, and on the other, restrictions that lead to smuggling and bootlegging.

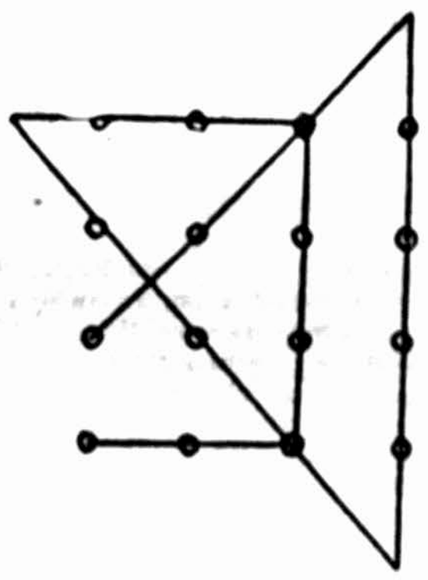
In all its legislation and social developments Sweden works toward the ideal of a contented citizenry and peaceful international contacts. With its population of a little more than six million, of which an estimated 33 per cent of urban, it is not one of the leading countries of European; actual extent of territory, however, it ranks fourth in size among European States.

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

STEERING THE HORSELESS BUGGY: The diagram at right shows how the horseless buggy was steered through the sixteen towns, making only five turns.

Geographical Poser: The States are, West Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Maine. Although the greater portion of the State of West Virginia is well below Washington on the map, there is, nevertheless, a spike wedged in between Ohio and Pennsylvania, that extends farther north than New York City. The Colorado river with which most readers are familiar, flows through five States, but there is another river of the same name and by no means insignificant in size that is confined to the State of Texas.

The Nine Republics: The lower diagram shows how it is possible to trace a continuous path through the 64 squares, beginning at the large letter "B", to spell out the names of the nine republics which are: Bolivia, Albania, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Liberia, Honduras, Finland, Chile and Haiti.

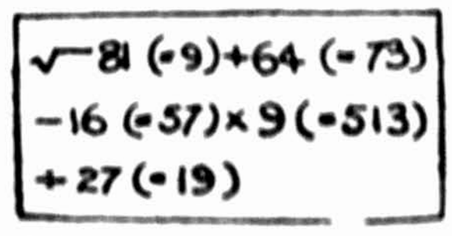


How the Horseless Buggy was Steered Through Sixteen Towns with Only Five Turns.

Poetic Palema: The missing words are, I, Char, Table, Charitable.

Perimeter Acrostic: The former champion, JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN. The words in the horizontal rows are: Own, Jewel, Naphtha, After-glow, Verisimilar, Ignorance, Lampoon, Lyric, Use. The names of the pictured objects are: Rhinoceros, Whistle, Money, Flag, Plow, Paw, Jug, Harmonica, Rail, Selve, Lantern.

The Teacher's Message: If the geometrical constructions are made, the resulting forms will be the letters that make up the teacher's message. The message is: "MEET ME AT SIX."



Solution to the "Figure This Out" Problem

'PLANE WITH SPEED OF SOUND!

Exhibiting the model of a 'plane which he claims would have speed of sound, about 700 miles per hour, Ivan Eremeeff has drawn plans for a "flying fuselage" powered by two 1,500-horse-power engines. Its wings would be reduced to relatively small fins and its two propellers would be mounted one forward and the other in the rear. A top speed of 1,000 miles an hour and a normal speed of 600 to 700 miles an hour are claimed by the designer. His plans call for an over-all length of thirty-six feet and a span of twenty-four feet from fin-tip to fin-tip. Aeronautical engineers assert that, unless he has worked out a totally new principle such a speed with existing aviation power plants is impossible A serious limiting factor is the fact that there is a definite ratio between top speed and landing speed; the higher the former is pushed, in general, the higher is the latter. If conventional practice were to bind Eremeeff, the 1,000-mile top speed would mean a landing speed around 150 miles an hour, a practical impossibility. One solution might be that he hopes literally to hang the 'plane from its forward propeller and land it vertically on its tail.

CHRISTMAS CARDS THAT TALK

One of the most remarkable exhibits at the 1939 British Industries Fair will be a voice recording machine which automatically captures any spoken message and delivers it at once on an unbreakable aluminium record.

Instead of sending Christmas or birthday cards, it is now possible, for six pence, to speak your greetings and send them to any part of the world.

Postage for this "voice letter" is at the ordinary rates. It can be played back on any gramophone, and the machine not only delivers the record, but also provides special envelopes and needles.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Tommy and his mother were on the pier. "What's that there, Ma?" Tommy inquired.

"A lighthouse," explained his mother.

"What for, Ma?"

"It keeps ships from getting on the rocks."

"Well, why don't you get one for father?"

* * * *

The old countryman was spending a couple of days in London for the first time in his life.

"Well, Jarge," said his host, "I daresay it seems strange to be away from the missus. It's the first time of parting in sixty years, isn't it?"

"Ay, sir," answard the old man. Then lowering his voice, he added, confidently, "But I bought her a little gift to remember me afore I left."

* * * *

The patron tried to cut up his steak. After digging into it a dozen times with his knife and fork he summoned the waiter.

"Here," he growled, "take this steak back."

"I can't do that, sir," said the waiter.

"Why not?" demanded the customer.

"You've bent it!" was the reply.

* * * *

"You are charged," said the magistrate, "with throwing your mother-in-law out of the window. Have you anything to say?' '

"Yes, your worship. I did it without thinking."

"I quite realize that, my good man, but don't you see how dangerous it was for anyone who might have been passing at the time?"

* * * *

As McPherson and his girl were entering the cinema the girl said: "Here's my one-and-threepence, John."

McPherson looked pleased.

"Ah, I'm glad ye've given it me before we go in, Jenny. Ye know, if there's one thing I can't abide it's to see a lassie pay for hersel'."

* * * *

"The bravest man I ever knew," said the explorer, "was the chap who took a taxi to the bankruptcy court, and then, instead of paying his fare, invited the driver in as a creditor."

* * * *

"You are always boasting that you were a model for a famous artist—for what picture?" asked a girl of her friend.

"For Cleopatra and the snake."

"Who was Cleopatra?"

* * * *

Mrs. Nuwed said to her husband: "Darling, will you lend me ten pounds and only give me five of them? Then you'll owe me five and I'll owe you five, and we'll be straight."

* * * *

"Do these hot springs ever freeze over?" asked the tourist.

"Oh—yes," replied the guide. "Once last winter a woman fell through the ice and burned her foot."

* * * *

He arrived home to find his young wife weeping bitterly.

"What's the trouble, my dear?" he asked.

"Boo-hoo," she wept, "the cooked meat shop is moving from the corner."

"Never mind," he said, gently, "*we can move too, you know!*"

* * * *

They were married, but not on the best of terms, though as it was her birthday the next day she was being sweetness itself.

"What are you going to give me for my birthday?" she cooed.

"Nothing," said he, scowling.

"But, darling, can't you think of something Original? You gave me that last year."

Jones was feeling queer, so he went to a doctor. The doctor, however, failed to diagnose the trouble.

"I'll tell you what to do," he said, after a while. "Wrap a piece of paper round yourself, and prick it in every place where you feel a pain."

Jones did this, but when on the following day he came to look for the paper it was missing.

"Have you see a roll of paper anywhere?" he asked his wife.

"Why, yes," she replied. "I put it on the pianola and it played 'The Lambeth Walk.' "

* * * *

A beautiful chorus girl sued a banker for breach of promise and was awarded £2,000. Ssortly after leaving the court she was hit by a motor-car and had eight ribs broken. The same judge awarded her £2.

Moral: Never play with a woman's heart—kick her in the ribs.

* * * *

The village cobbler was passing the local pub when the landlord was assisting a customer off the premises.

"Sandy," he said, "ye micht gie Jock here an airm hame."

"Nae, nae!" replied the cobbler; "ye should dae the same as me when I've feenished a job—pit it in the window!'

* * * *

Young Douglas had reached the age of seven, when he was promoted to the dignity of having a room to himself. His parents had furnished it with great care and showed it to him with no little pride and satisfaction.

Douglas viewed it in silence.

"Now, son," said his father "this furniture is of the best. It will last you a lifetime."

Still Douglas kept silent.

"Don't you like it, Douglas?"

"Oh, yes, I like it. But how do I know my wife will like it?"

* * * *

"But, my good man," said Mrs. Smith, dubiously, to the tramp at her door, "your story has such a hollow ring."

"Yes, ma'am. That's the natural result of speaking with an empty stomach."

Brown arrived home in a bad temper.

"Hang it, dinner not ready yet?" he said to his wife. "I shall go out to a restaurant."

"Can't you wait ten minutes?" asked his wife.

"Will it be ready then?'

"No, but I'll be ready to come with you."

* * * *

"Yeah," said the Westerner, "we're sure plenty tough out here, stranger. Why, every time I kill a man I carve a notch on my revolver butt."

"Well," replied the stranger, "you can't scare me, for you haven't done much killing, I see. That revolver butt of yours hasn't a single notch on it."

"Yeah, I know it, stranger. I have to put a new butt on every week."

The secretary put his head into the office of the business magnate.

"A man has just called, sir," he announced. "He wishes you to tell him the secret of your success in business."

"Just a minute," said the business man, cautiously. "Before you show him in, tell me—is he a reporter or a detective?"

* * * *

The lorry driver was unfortunate enough to run his car into a house where a woman stood ironing. Having lost his nerve he did not know what to say and blurted out:—

"Can you tell me the way to Birmingham?"

"Yes, straight past the sideboard and then to the left past the piano," replied the woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Papa, of Morristown, U. S. A., shown with their son, Joseph, Jr., whose blood the parents have offered in "an effort to save the life of a 2-year-old Chicago baby, who is suffering from sleeping sickness. She is now in her seventh month of almost unbroken slumber, which followed an attack of the measles. Joseph, Jr., three years old, recently recovered from the same illness (Encephalitis), thus leading the parents to believe his blood might be beneficial to the stricken Chicago infant.

Our Humorist At Large

"I must have a new dress. This one is so old-fashioned that I feel choked in it."

"It is no fun having a grown-up daughter."

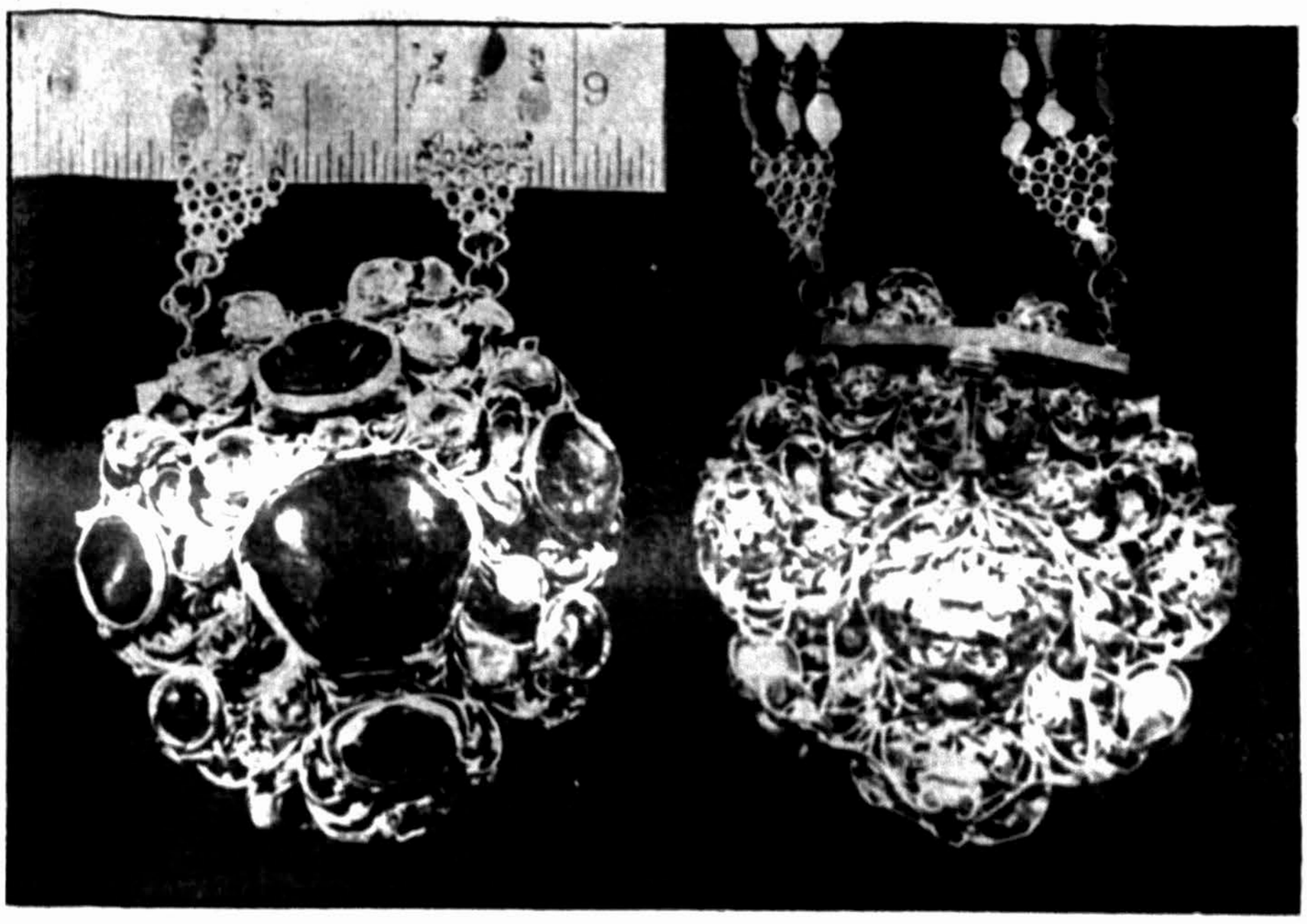
"I know from my own. First she sprained her foot; then she broke her arm, and now a man has turned her head."

HIS FIRST ASCENT:

"Wonderful! One more effort and I shall stand on a summit that nobody has ever stood on."

LEFT:—13-year old King Ananda Mahidol of Siam, who has not seen his country since he was proclaimed its King on March 7th, 1935, after the abdication of his uncle, Prajadhipok. He has been attending school in Lausanne, (Switzerland), where this photograph was made.

RIGHT:—This mule, which was entered in Washington's blanket primary election to demonstrate that many people vote blindly, was elected. The mule's hoof printing was attached to the filing notice and witnessed by the Mayor.



A rare jewel in the shape of a "Pathakamala" or pendent, in the centre of which is a large hexagonal emerald surrounded by diamonds and rubies, and which formed part of the Crown Jewels of the Zamorin of Calicut, has been recently purchased by a local firm of jewellers, along with the dagger shown below. Photo shows the two sides of the "Pathakamala". An account of these remarkable jewels appears on page 8 of this issue.

This jewelled Dagger, sheathed in a Golden Scabbard of ornate workmanship and with a Golden hilt studded all over with rubies, formed part of the Crown Jewels of the Zamorin of Calicut prior to their recent sale.

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